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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

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MAY 13, 1950

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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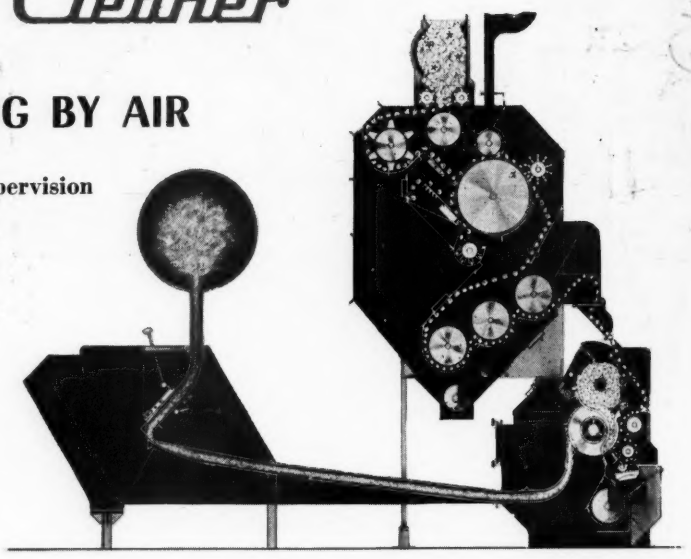

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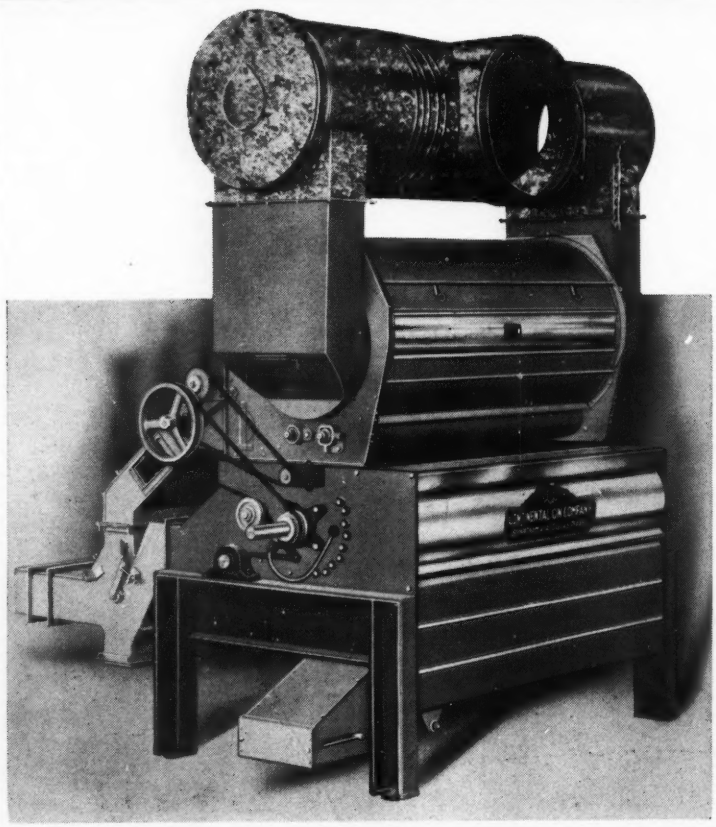

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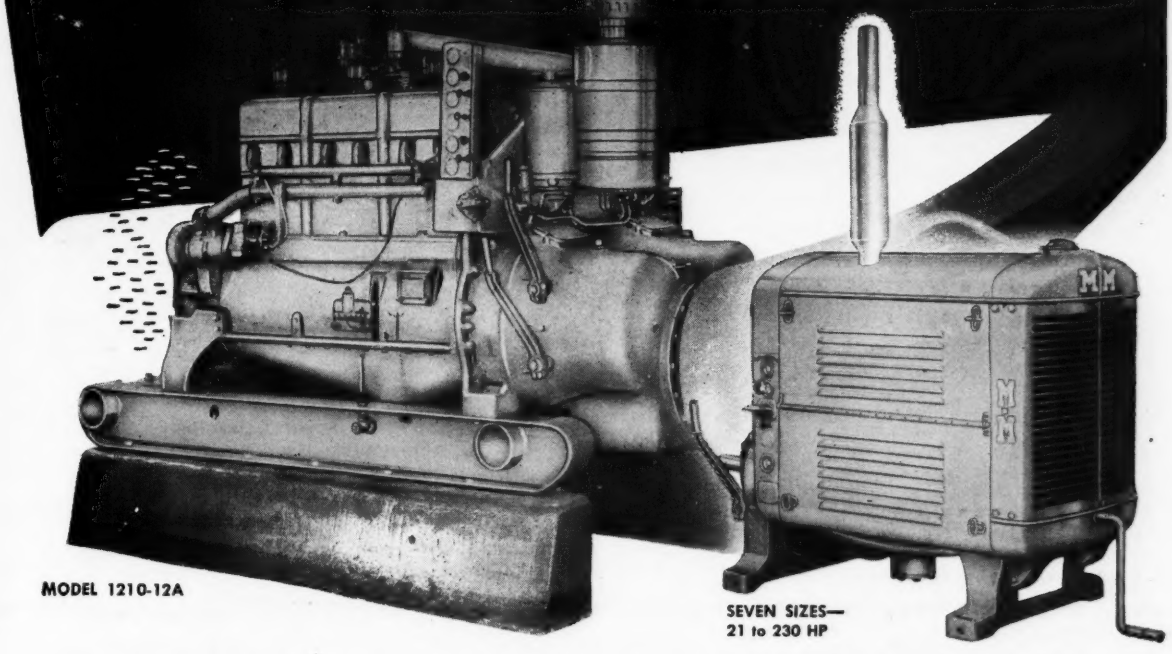

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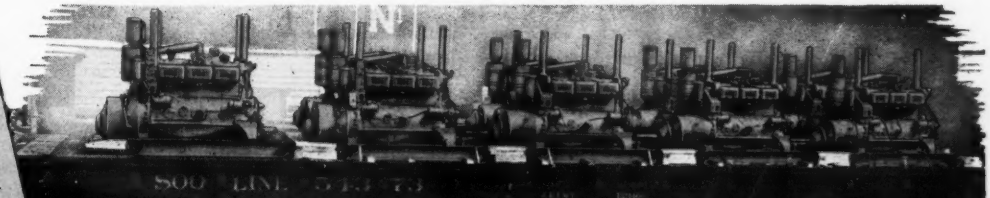

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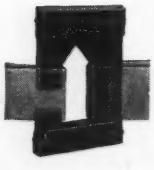

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PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING

Volume 51 **May 13, 1950** **Number 10**

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National Cotton Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

EXSOLEX
has swamped us

Only a few weeks ago we announced that the new Anderson Exsolex Process was doing a remarkable job in an oil mill in Arkansas. Since the announcement, we have been swamped with telephone calls, telegrams, and letters wanting complete details on this Exsolex operation.

We have tried to answer every inquiry. We have made arrangements for oil mill operators to see the Exsolex Process at Wilson, Arkansas. Every available Anderson Engineer is out on the road calling on those who have asked to have an Engineer call. If you have made inquiry and have not yet received the information you want or a call, please be patient. Your inquiry will be answered. We want everyone to know what the Anderson Exsolex Process is and can do.

In the meantime, there is one point about Exsolex that we want to make clear. Frequently we are being asked, "Isn't the Exsolex Process the same pre-pressing operation that has been used for a number of years, particularly in other countries?" We answer this question by asking the questioner, "Have you ever heard of a pre-pressing process giving results on residual oil such as that obtained at Delta, Arkansas, that reduces solvent losses to less than half, that gives a meal practically gossypol-free similar in color to hydraulic meal, etc?" There is a difference—a vast difference between results on pre-pressing and with the Exsolex Process. We'll be glad to tell you about it.

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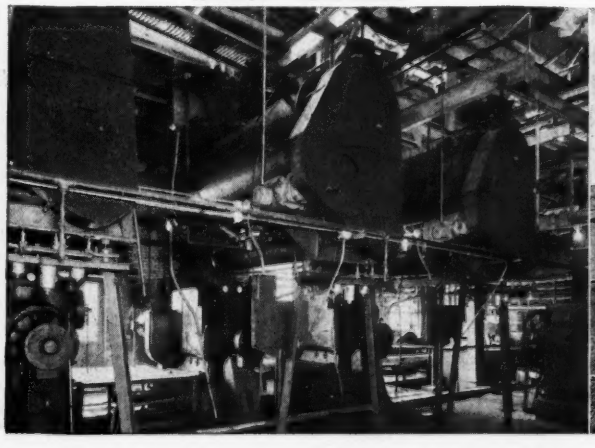
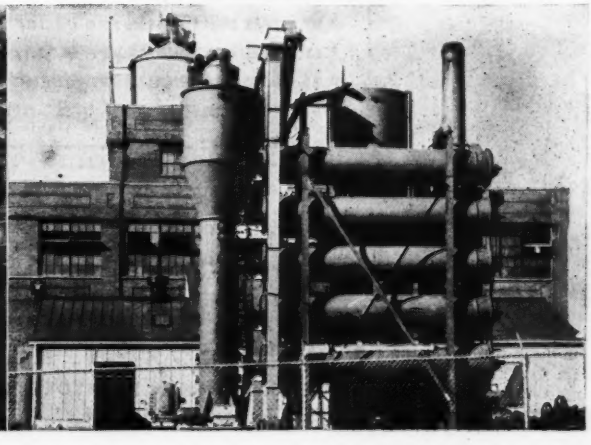


RED WING INSTALLATION



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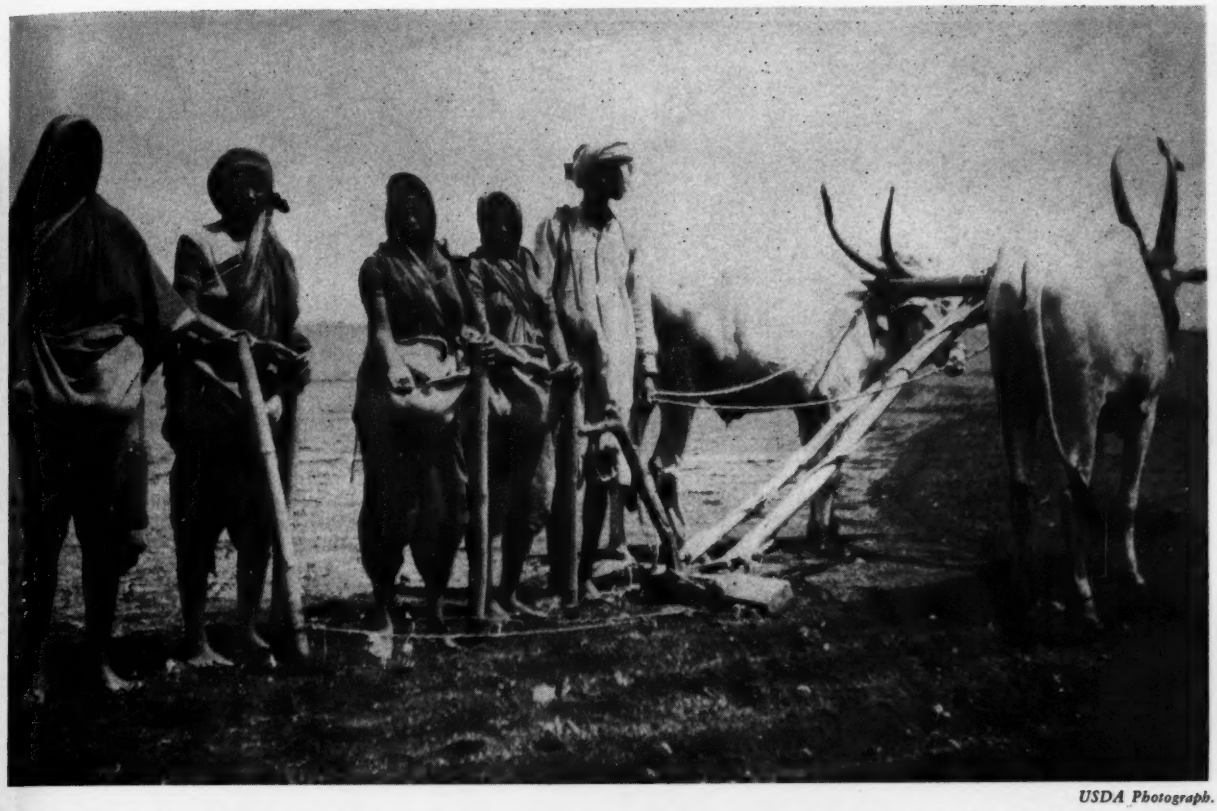


USDA Photograph.

IN INDIA cotton planting is a woman's job. These four women carry the seed in a bag tied around their waists. The seed is dropped by hand down the bamboo poles, which make furrows in the soft soil.

Cotton Production in India

• Here are the highlights of an article by HENRY W. SPIELMAN, of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, in the March, 1950 issue of OFAR's Foreign Agriculture Report.—ED.

INDIA is probably the oldest cotton-producing country in the world. As long ago as 450 years before Christ, Herodotus said "India has wild trees that bore fleeces as their fruit . . . Of these Indians made clothes.'" Over a period of 2,000 years, references were made by Greek, Roman, Italian and British historians to the cotton cloth obtained from India.

The Asiatic varieties of cotton are indigenous to India, and the Indian people were probably the first to utilize its fiber for making cloth. Undoubtedly early in Indian civilization, cotton clothing was found to be more suitable in the hot Indian climate than skins or wool.

One of the major reasons that the East India Co. entered the Indian market was to obtain cotton cloth for Britain and Europe. Officials of the East India Co. were quick to encourage the production of lint cotton in India for the mills of Manchester. It was largely through the efforts of this company that better varieties were planted.

Mechanical ginning was also introduced. Attempts were made to use the Whitney saw gin soon after it was placed on the American market. Improved models were imported until about 1835. They were not extensively used, however, because they were not suited to Indian cotton. The East India Association gave a grant of 100 pounds Sterling for the development of a gin that would be more effective. In 1862 Platt Brothers put on the Indian market a roller

(Text Continued on Page 11)

[1]Dantwala, M. L., "A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton," P. 1, East India Cotton Association, Limited, Bombay.

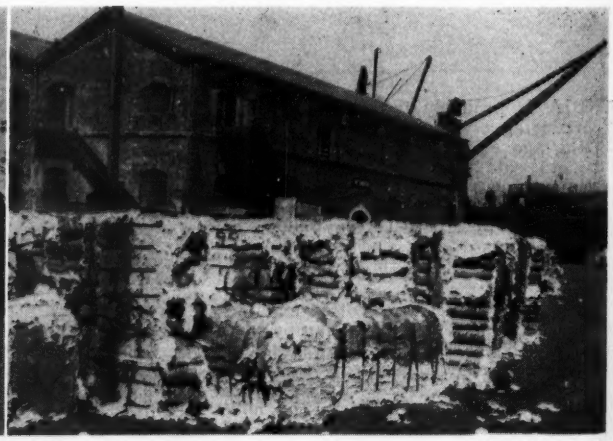
USDA Photographs.

LEFT—After the seed is dropped into the furrows, a log is pulled over the ground to cover the seed. RIGHT—Cotton picking is done by women and children. The women use part of their sari as a picking bag. The sari is tied around their waists and fastened over their shoulders, forming a pouch on their backs.

USDA Photographs.

LEFT—Seed cotton is stored in the open in piles according to grade. Baskets are used both to carry the seed cotton to the pile and from the pile to the gin.

RIGHT—In India cotton gins are called ginning factories. Most of them are large buildings and give the impression of being a factory.



USDA Photograph.

LEFT—Seed cotton is taken to public markets in bullock carts where it is sold at auction through brokers. Buyers convey their price by means of a code, using finger signs. RIGHT—By the time Indian bales are ready for export, they are sampled many times and take on the appearance of an American export bale.

gin that was satisfactory. Many of the gins used in India today must be copies of those first Platt gins.

While India was looking for mechanical means for ginning cotton, the United States was taking its cotton market both in England and on the Continent. In 1784 a shipment of cotton from the United States was seized in Liverpool as contraband on the theory that cotton could not be produced in the United States. After the development of the saw gin for "fuzzy seeded" cotton, the United States took more and more of the European market.

The Civil War in the United States resulted in what was called the "Cotton Famine in Manchester." Mills bid up the price of cotton to unheard of prices stimulating practically every country in the world that could grow cotton to attempt to do so. This high price, coupled with the introduction of the roller gin, gave a new impetus to cotton growing in India. Its exports to Britain increased from 326,000 in 1860 to 1,307,000 bales in 1866. During this period, fortunes were made in Bombay. These fortunes laid the foundation for the textile industry that began to develop in Bombay when the United States re-entered the world cotton market after the Civil War. Indian cotton production did not decline from that time onward until World War II.

Once Indian cotton had entered the world market in sizeable quantities it maintained its popularity. Before the United States Civil War, England and China were the largest buyers of Indian cotton but at the end of that war Europe was the principal consumer. After the turn of the twentieth century, Japan began buying more and more Indian cotton and in the early 1930's was the largest buyer.

In the early years of World War II, India was faced with a burdensome surplus of cotton, which placed a strain on the government as well as on the cotton trade. Steps were taken to relieve the surplus by restricting cotton acreage and encouraging food-grain production. Since India was short of food, this move helped the cotton industry and improved the food situation. Unfortunately with India's increasing population and a higher standard of living for many working people, food production continues below India's requirements. There appears to be a need to continue restrictions on cotton acreage indefinitely.

A major problem of India's cotton industry for decades was transportation. As cotton trade with the outside world developed, means for moving cotton to port had to be developed. In the early days, most cotton was produced within 25 miles of the coast where it could be gathered by country craft and other ships and shipped to Surat or Bombay. Much of the cotton was taken from the fields to the coast on the backs of oxen. The bullock cart was not widely used in India until the middle of the nineteenth century. As late as 1851, it was estimated that 1,800,000 oxen were used to haul that year's cotton crop into Bombay city. (This movement did not include the cotton brought in by sea.) Such hauling was costly and frequently resulted in deterioration of the cotton enroute. The oxen were unloaded twice a day, generally at watering places where the bags of cotton were rolled in the mud. At night the cotton would be wet with dew and during the day coated with dust. The oxen often ate the seed cotton and, later when only the lint was transported, the lint.

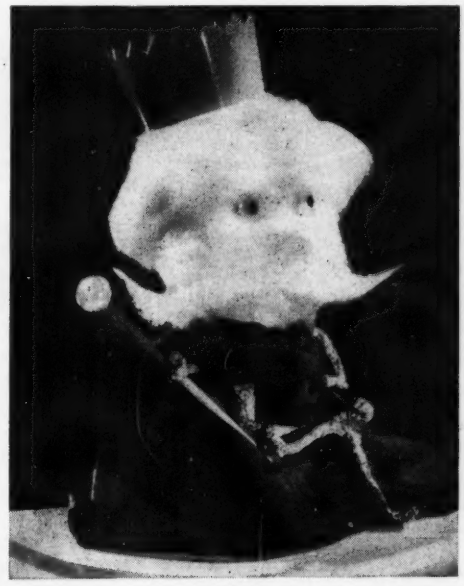
With the development of merchandized transportation, roads were built. Before World War II, some cotton was hauled by truck into the city. Since that time, however, there has been a gasoline shortage so that little trucking of non-essential commodities is possible.

As long as cotton was moved on the backs of oxen it was impossible to press lint into bales upcountry. With the development of railways, improvements were made in packaging cotton. First, screw hand presses made what were called half bales for shipping by sea or rail. By 1859 the hydraulic press had been introduced and was soon widely used. Gradual improvements were made in the preparation of the bales, especially those that were destined for foreign countries. Today all bales are pressed to high density at the original press. In India high density is considered 35 to 40 pounds of lint per cubic foot. Many of the mills prefer to buy loose cotton, particularly those in the cotton-producing areas.

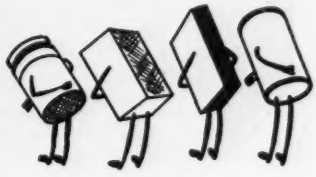
PRODUCTION

• **Land Preparation** — Cotton land in India is still plowed by ancient methods —a pointed-stick plow pulled by a yoke of oxen. This plow has been modernized only by the addition of a metal tip, which penetrates the soil easier and protects

(Continued on Page 46)



KING COTTON HAS A MAGIC TOUCH



Ever realize how many foods are products of your industry? For example, America's favorite margarine and mayonnaise both rely on King Cotton's magic touch. The smooth texture of Nucoa margarine and Hellman's-Best Foods *Real* Mayonnaise comes in large measure from golden cottonseed oil.

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Engineering & Equipment was specified to SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

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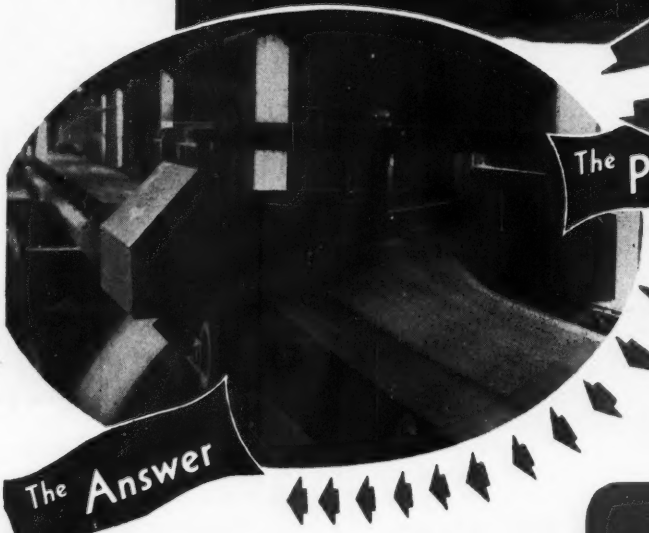

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To convey seed at the rate of 100 tons per hour from the cleaning room, discharging at any point in any one of the three storage houses. The total length of the system was over 700 feet. Low headroom in the storage house galleries prohibited the use of trippers.

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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press


BAILEY


RICHTER

• **Brannan Plan to Be Soft-Pedaled**—You won't hear administration leaders openly talking about it, but there has been a major shift in top-level thinking on farm policy. The new trend represents a victory for anti-Brannan Plan forces inside the Democratic party.

Fact is that Democratic congressmen, coming up for re-election, now may oppose or ignore the Secretary's program without fear of party disfavor. Truman may continue to give Brannan Plan lip service in public speeches and statements.

Privately, the President has made it clear to his top hand at the Agriculture Department that he wants the bitter party feuding over farm policy to stop. Result is that Brannan and Democratic farm leaders on Capitol Hill are going to sit down around the table and try to work out a compromise program.

"Open door" hearings on farm policy before the House Agriculture Committee are already under way. Purpose is to air practically any possible substitute for the present program, or the proposed Brannan Plan, that any group may favor.

That covers a considerable territory; nobody is very happy about the farm law now on the books.

Agriculture Secretary Brannan, in the course of the hearings, is hoping to achieve at least a temporary peace in the cold war he has been waging with most of the major farm organizations.

Insistence on his own program will be soft-pedaled by the Secretary.

• **Price Insurance Gets Attention**—Price insurance for cotton and other farm crops is getting more and more attention as the possible answer to the farm problem. The idea is to get major attention during Capitol Hill hearings.

Republicans, along with Democrats, are exploring the insurance method of price support, and the Agriculture Department is reviving earlier studies of how it might work.

Whether the notion is practical, nobody yet knows, but Chairman Harold Cooley of the House Agriculture Committee thinks a "trial run" could be made next year on a few selected commodities. All hands are agreed that no major changes can be made in the present farm program until next year, following the elections this fall. But most everybody thinks the possibilities should be explored in advance.

• **Outside Market Outlook**—Market position of the oilseeds, including cottonseed, is not as strong as recent price quotations would indicate, in the considered view of trend-watchers here. The experts think that prices will go lower, barring a short crop.

The reason is simple: supplies are large; domestic consumption and exports are down.

The domestic consumption of fats and oils declined three pounds per person from 1948 to 1949. Use for soap and other nonfood uses dropped 15 to 20 percent. Indications now are that acreage of oilseed crops this year will show a four percent drop.

• **Cotton Situation Improves**—Enthusiasm for the cotton export outlook is greater than at any time since before the war. Consensus of experts now is that the total will reach 5¼ million bales, perhaps as high as 5½ million.

Main reasons are (1) the fact that India is taking 300,000 bales, compared with only 5,000 last season, and (2) that some Marshall Plan countries, and Japan, are taking increases.

Exports in March of this year hit 686,000 bales, the highest for any month in 10 years. March figures, released recently, were a pleasant surprise to the trade. Some sources had estimated the March figures as much as 275,000 bales below the actual total.

The cotton price outlook for the year ahead is also good.

A short cotton crop this year now appears likely. A carryover of between five and six million bales at the end of the 1950 crop year, as some cotton experts think probable, would not be regarded as excessive. Strong prices may be maintained through 1951 if home consumption and exports top 13½ million bales. Achievement of that goal is considered very possible by sober forecasters in the capital.

• **Bell Succeeds Dean** — An Arkansas farm boy is new assistant director of the USDA's Cotton Branch. He is E. D. Bell, in charge of cotton production-adjustment problems.

Bell succeeds John H. Dean, a South Carolinian, recently made a deputy assistant administrator of the Production & Marketing Administration. Wilson C. Tucker of Missouri is stepping into Bell's previous post as chief of the Cotton Branch's production programs division.

• **Shortening Extenders May Be Toxic**—"Positive medical evidence" is reported by the National Cotton Council that there are "marked toxic and other deleterious effects" on animals given feed containing chemical shortening extenders.

Use of cottonseed in shortening, the Council points out, is of first importance to the industry. Estimates are that cottonseed would lose some 600 million to one billion pounds of its present market if chemical extenders were widely used in shortening.

Tests showing the toxic effects of extenders were reported recently at the Atlantic City meeting of the American Institute of Nutrition.

The final decision on use of extenders is expected soon from the Food and Drug Administration which has been holding hearings on the controversial question of their use in human foods. Council officials believe the decision will be favorable to use of natural oils in shortening.

• **Trade Mission to Report**—A first-hand report on cotton textile conditions in Japan is due at the end of this month. A U.S. mission to Japan will return then to correct what trade leaders have termed "vague and contradictory reports" now circulating.

Head of the mission is Robert Jackson, formerly director of the Washington office of the National Cotton Council and now executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute.

• **Price Supports Called Harmful to International Trade**—A notable array of U.S. farm leaders is directing some telling fire at the nation's present farm price support program. Represented in the group are leaders of the major farm organizations, college economists, agricultural editors, bankers and food trade representatives.

Members of a committee named by Secretary Brannan to advise the USDA on export policy, these experts released a recent report that said in part:

"Any agricultural program which endeavors to maintain prices above market levels for any considerable share of the time is inevitably nationalistic . . . and comes in conflict with efforts to develop international trade and other forms of international cooperation."

The committee condemns supports on the ground that they lead to demands for high trade barriers, keep American resources out of fullest use, increase export difficulties, foster dumping, encourage expansion of government instead of private trading and encourage uneconomic production.

Efforts to work toward enduring peace, the committee thinks, could be seriously impaired if this country "pursues domestic programs in conflict with our international aims."

Bell Is Assistant Director Of PMA's Cotton Branch

Appointment of E. D. Bell as an assistant director of PMA's Cotton Branch has been announced by Ralph S. Trigg, PMA administrator.

Mr. Bell will be in charge of the production adjustment programs and Commodity Credit Corporation operations of the branch. Since 1947 he has been chief of the branch's production programs division. He succeeds John H. Dean, who recently was appointed PMA deputy assistant administrator for commodity operations.

Succeeding Mr. Bell as chief of the production programs division is Wilson C. Tucker, who has been assistant chief of the production programs division.

Advisory Committee Warns:

Above-Market Supports Hinder Foreign Trade

Farmers and others interested in agricultural production and marketing policies must give prompt and vigorous attention to the developing foreign trade situation as it affects probable future foreign markets for American farm products, the Foreign Agricultural Trade Policy Advisory Committee warned in its report to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan following its second meeting April 24-25.

Formed in November, 1949, to advise USDA in matters involving foreign agricultural trade and policies, the committee is composed of representatives of farm organizations, land-grant colleges, the agricultural press and agricultural industry invited by Secretary Brannan to serve as members. Its first report, in January, emphasized the magnitude of the foreign trade problem and the need for detailed study by both government and trade groups, and suggested full exploration of questions involved prior to specific policy recommendations.

One of the questions which needs to be weighed most carefully in connection with U.S. problems growing out of alleviation of wartime and postwar shortages of farm products, the second report said, is the fact that any agricultural or other program which endeavors to maintain prices above market levels for any considerable share of the time is inevitably nationalistic. It comes into conflict with efforts to develop international trade and other forms of international cooperation.

Such programs are nationalistic and take a country back on the road to isolationism, the report continued, because:

(1) They lead to well-nigh irresistible demands that trade barriers be raised to keep products of other nations from sharing in the artificially high prices they provide.

(2) They involve keeping American resources out of fullest use to curtail output in order to raise prices, and it is not logical to expect that imports which will defeat that objective will be acceptable.

(3) They increase the difficulties of exporting because prices are above those from competing sources of supply.

(4) They foster programs of export dumping which invite retaliation from other countries.

(5) They require barriers to keep products sold abroad at lower prices from returning to home markets.

(6) They encourage an expansion of state trading because of government controls necessary in their effective operation.

(7) They encourage similar nationalistic programs for the expansion of uneconomic production in other countries to replace U.S. products which in turn will lead to further demands for restrictive action.

The committee pointed out that, while inevitable adjustments in the postwar pattern of international trade will probably impose rather heavy problems on some segments of agriculture, it must also be recognized that similar adjustments may be required of other segments of the American economy. To the extent that non-agricultural imports into this country may be developed as a result of a high level of domestic business, a high level of world production and trade, and a minimum of restrictive barriers, the necessary downward adjustments in important U.S. agricultural industries may be minimized. American agricultural and other programs should have sufficient flexibility to make them adaptable to a constructive foreign trade policy.

As the world's leading nation, the report concluded, the U.S. must weigh the consequences of its every action on its relationship to the rest of the world. American efforts to get other countries to lower trade barriers and to work together for maintaining an enduring world peace will be seriously hampered, if not completely nullified, if this country pursues domestic programs in conflict with its international aims. It is essential that Americans generally recognize these facts.

E. G. Yancey Buys Interest Of A. D. Harlan in Firm

E. Grady Yancey of the commodity brokerage firm of Yancey & Harlan, Atlanta, Ga., has announced that he has purchased the interest of A. D. Harlan in the firm and has assumed full control of the business, which for the time being will continue operations under the name of Yancey & Harlan.

Mr. Harlan has joined the PMA Commodity Office in Atlanta in the price support division.

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• *Post a New Record for Uncle Sam*

FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION IN 1949 BIGGEST EVER

THE U. S. Department of Commerce in its Fats and Oils Annual Review for 1949 reports that production of primary fats and oils from domestic materials of 11.6 billion pounds in that year was 1.3 billion larger than in 1948 and was the largest output in history. The extremely favorable production enabled a volume of exports that was also the largest ever recorded. Shipments of 2.3 billion pounds were equal to 2½ times the 1948 figure and nearly 5 times the prewar average. At the same time, imports of 1.1 billion pounds were 155 million pounds smaller than received in 1948. Thus the United States was on a net export basis by more than 1 billion pounds, in contrast to net imports of 353 million pounds in 1948 and an average of 1½ billion pounds before the war.

While production and exports reached new highs last year, apparent domestic disappearance of 10.3 billion pounds was 180 million less than in 1948. Per capita consumption is indicated at 66 pounds (fat content) for our increased population, 2½ pounds less than in the preceding year, and 4 pounds lower than the prewar average. Per capita disappearance of edibles of 43 pounds was one-half pound larger than in 1948, whereas consumption of inedibles dropped 3 pounds to 23 pounds.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils rose to 2.1 billion pounds by the end of 1949, 465 million pounds more than 1948 closing stocks. However, when government holdings of linseed oil, butter, and the stock pile items are considered, commercial stocks were smaller than a year earlier, and substantially below the prewar average of 2.2 billion.

Ample supplies of fats to meet all needs were reflected in a lower price level in 1949. The average quotations for the edible fats were from 9 to 11 cents a pound lower than in 1948; drying oils, 2 to 5 cents lower; and soap fats, 8 to 10 cents lower.

Production of fats and oils will continue large in 1950. Although cottonseed oil production will be smaller, production of lard, butter, and soybean oil probably will be larger. Output of inedible tallow and grease may also be up from 1949 levels. In the drying oil field, while the incoming flow of imported oils may continue low, the availability of linseed oil and soybean oil should aid in meeting the requirements of the drying oil trades.

Foreign Trade

United States foreign trade in fats and oils in 1949 shows the largest net exports in history. Net shipments of 1,129 million pounds contrast with net imports of 353 million pounds in 1948 and prewar net imports of 1½ billion pounds. Even in the previous peak year 1944, when our exports were swelled by lend-lease shipments, net exports were less than 700 million pounds.

Although total imports of fats and oils in 1949 were lower than in the previous year, the change in our trade position was occasioned principally by a record-shattering volume of exports. Total shipments of fats, oils and oil-bearing materials in terms of oil in 1949 amounted to 2,274 million pounds, 2½ times the 1948 figure and nearly 5 times the prewar (1937-41) average. In contrast, total imports in terms of oil of 1,145 million pounds were 155 million pounds less than received in 1948 and little more than half of average prewar receipts.

The record volume of exports last year reflects the termination of export controls in February (made possible by the favorable production enjoyed by this country), the lower price level that made United States fats attractive to foreign purchasers, and the continuation of ECA-financed shipments to countries participating in the European Recovery Program.

Before the war (1937-41 average) the United States produced around 8 billion pounds of fats and oils from domestic materials, with net imports of 1½ billion pounds augmenting this production. Last year's output from domestic materials, including the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds, was nearly 4 billion pounds larger than the prewar figure. Thus even with net exports of over 1 billion pounds in 1949, aggregate net supplies available for domestic consumption by our increased population were larger than prewar.

• **Imports**—Imports of fats and oils, in-including the oil equivalent of oilseeds, amounted to 1,145 million pounds in 1949, 155 million lower than in 1948, and more than 900 million lower than average prewar receipts. This marks the second successive year that receipts have been smaller than the preceding year's total.

• **Exports** — Exports of fats and oils from the United States in 1949, including oil equivalent of oilseeds and fat content of manufactured products, of nearly 2.3 billion pounds was 1.3 billion more than shipped out in each of the years 1948 and 1947, and 1.8 billion more than the prewar average.

Compared with 1948, the major increases in exports came in lard, inedible tallow, soybeans and soybean oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil. Exports of shelled peanuts, which in 1948 were the second leading export item, dropped by nearly 50 million pounds (on oil equivalent basis).

As in 1948, Europe was the major destination for our exports in 1949, with 66 percent of the total shipped to this area as against 60 percent in the previous year. ECA countries accounted for 61 percent, while non-ECA countries, mainly Spain, Poland, and Yugoslavia, accounted for the remaining 5 percent. Germany, Italy, and Austria were the ranking European countries of destination, with substantial quantities also taken by Belgium and the Netherlands. France, which in 1948 accounted for 11 percent of our total exports, was the destination for only four percent in 1949.

Leading destinations in the Western Hemisphere were the same as in 1948. Canada was an outlet for nearly 200 million pounds of fats last year; Cuba, about 180 million; and Mexico, about 50 million. From a world-wide standpoint, Canada ranked third and Cuba fourth

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to the South. For from this rich, cotton-growing region comes much of the cottonseed oil which goes into the making of top quality vegetable shortenings and cooking oils.

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This 40' x 100' Quonset stores 700 tons of cotton seed, and pays owners extra dividends by acting as a repair shop and warehouse building when seed has been delivered to oil mill.

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as a market for United States fats last year.

The only major country of destination outside of Europe and the Western Hemisphere was Japan, which accounted for six percent of our total exports, through procurement by the military occupation authorities.

The absence of allocations and licensing of exports during most of 1949 meant that shipments abroad were not channelized by controls as was the case in the preceding year. Nevertheless, six countries — Germany, Italy, Canada, Cuba, Austria, and Japan—accounted for 60 percent of our total 1949 exports. The six leading countries in 1948 accounted for around 70 percent of all shipments abroad.

The extremely large exports of fats from the United States last year was a major factor in the improvement in the world trade figures. World exports of fats and oils in 1949 are estimated to have reached 4.6 million metic tons (in terms of oil), 16 percent greater than in 1948 but still nearly 25 percent less than the 1935-39 average. Last year's shipments from the United States comprised more than 20 percent of all fats moving in international trade, as contrasted with only 2 percent in the earlier period.

• More than half a billion nutritionally balanced meals are served to nearly eight million school children under the National School Lunch Program.

J. R. Strain Active in Cotton-Corn Contests

J. R. Strain of Tupelo, Miss., is typical of mill men in many sections of the Belt who are taking an active part in programs to increase production of cotton and other crops in their mill territories.

Last year Mr. Strain, who is president-manager of the Tupelo Oil & Gin Company, cooperated with the Agricultural Committee of Tupelo's Rural Community Development Foundation in conducting a five-acre cotton contest. Farmers in Lee and adjoining counties are eligible to enter the contest, which this year has been expanded to include corn, which many farmers are planting on land taken out of cotton. Entries for the 1950 contests closed April 15.

Plots are of five acres and farmers entering the cotton contest have agreed to (1) have a soil sample tested from the plot; (2) follow fertilizer recommendations as far as practical; (3) plant good seed of recommended varieties (D&PL, Coker, Stoneville, Bobshaw and Empire) not more than two years from the breeder; (4) if insects are controlled, report control used, date poisons applied and amounts used, and methods of application; (5) pick and gin for the highest grade possible.

Entrants also agree to keep a record on their plots of all production expense including fertilizers, how applied, amounts applied and analysis of fertilizer used. When harvest is completed entrants will turn in to their county agent a complete record along with a certified statement of production from the five-acre plot.

Prizes will be awarded as follows: first prize, $200; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $75; and fifth, $50.

Mrs. E. T. Woolfolk, Sr., Dies in Tunica, Miss.

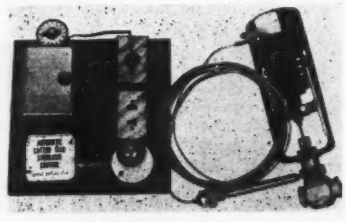
Mrs. Burchett Peters Woolfolk, 72, widow of the late Ellis T. (Scrap) Woolfolk, Sr., died at the family residence in Tunica, Miss., April 27. Mr. Woolfolk, who had been a planter, legislator and president of the Planters Oil Mill at Tunica, died in 1946.

Born in Senatobia, Miss., Mrs. Woolfolk was prominent in women's club and church work. She had been in failing health since the death of her husband, but had attended the dedication in Jackson, Miss., of the state office building named in memory of her husband in March.

Survivors include two sons, Ellis T. Woolfolk and Charles E. Woolfolk of Memphis; two sisters, Mrs. Minott M. Molloy and Mrs. F. K. Thetford, both of Tunica; and a brother, W. L. Peters of Denver.

What the Mills Lost

■ **In 1949, if there had been no cotton insect losses, each cottonseed oil mill would have had 3,314 additional tons of seed (average) to crush.**



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• *USDA Reports on the*

INSECT SITUATION—MAY 2

• This is the First Cotton Insect Survey Report for 1950, prepared by USDA in cooperation with State, Federal and other agencies.

THE past winter was mild and conditions were favorable for boll weevil survival. The weevil populations were high last fall and studies made during March and April show than many weevils have survived in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas. They probably survived in large numbers in all areas where they were abundant last fall. In most States the entomologists and the Extension Services are making plans for a real fight against the boll weevil during 1950. On all farms where the weevils were abundant in 1949 the growers should be prepared by having the insecticides, and equipment for applying them, ready for use when needed.

Hot, dry weather during May, June, and July may greatly improve the present serious boll weevil prospect, but no farmer can afford to take the chance of depending entirely upon the weather to control the weevil. He should follow the recommendations of the Experiment Station and Extension entomologists in his State and be prepared to fight the weevils whenever it is necessary to do so.

Thrips were the most abundant of the cotton insects in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas during March and April. Insecticides were used more extensively for their control than during any previous year.

Other Cotton Insect Survey Reports

At weekly intervals beginning March 16, seven cotton insect survey reports covering conditions in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas have been issued by Herman S. Mayeux, Associate County Agent—Entomology, San Benito, Texas. These reports contain valuable information regarding the abundance, distribution, damage, and control of thrips, aphids, cotton fleahopper, boll weevil, cutworms, bollworm, spider mites, and other pests of cotton.

Insecticides

On April 20, Mr. Mayeux, Texas, reported: "Insecticide concerns have not been able to supply the demand for TEPP, possibly because the demand was not expected."

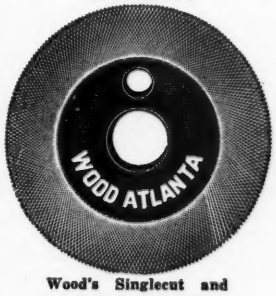
Boll Weevil

■ **VIRGINIA:** F. F. Bondy, of this Bureau, with headquarters at the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C., made surface trash examinations on five farms in southeastern Virginia on April 13. Boll weevils were found on each farm at rates varying from 3,872 to 6,776 weevils per acre of surface trash, averaging 5,131 weevils per acre. Boll weevil survival studies have not previously been conducted in Virginia, but the survival this year is higher than recorded at Florence, S. C., during any year prior to 1950. Examinations of surface trash adjacent to cotton fields were made on three farms in Nansemond County, and on one farm in each of Greenville and Southampton Counties with the following results:

County	No. Boll Weevils Per Acre
Nansemond—1st farm	4,356
2nd farm	5,324
3rd farm	3,872
Southampton	6,776
Greenville	5,324
Average	5,131

NORTH CAROLINA: Records are not available in regard to boll weevil survival in previous years in North Carolina. F. F. Bondy, of this Bureau, made an examination of surface trash collected from the woods adjacent to cotton fields in seven counties of North Carolina during the fall of 1949 and again during March 1950. The results

DOUBLECUT



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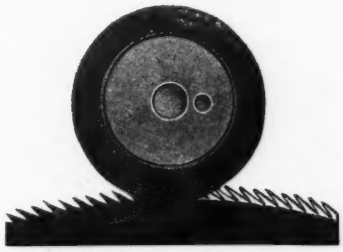

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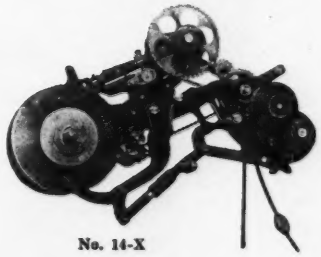

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of these examinations, indicating high survival of boll weevils, are given in the following table:

Fall and Spring Surface Woods Trash Examinations by Counties, North Carolina, 1949-50

	Boll Weevils Per Acre of Surface Trash	
County	Fall 1949	Spring 1950
Cleveland	1,355	2,226
Rowan	3,388	2,660
Lee	11,616	9,680
Scotland	18,231	15,972
Hoke	5,969	8,067
Robeson	2,662	1,694
Sampson	6,292	6,937
Average:	7,073	6,748

■ **SOUTH CAROLINA:** Although the importance of the boll weevil to this year's cotton crop in South Carolina and other States will depend chiefly on weather conditions during June and July, many people are inquiring in regard to the present weevil situation. Farmers and others interested in cotton production can get no comfort from the studies of weevil survival that have been made by the entomologists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Pee Dee Branch of the South Carolina Experiment Station at Florence.

The number of boll weevils going into hibernation last fall as indicated by surface trash examinations was higher than during any previous year since fall counts were started in 1942. In the fall of 1949 the examination of surface trash collected from woods adjacent to cotton fields on 20 farms in Florence County indicated that boll weevils had entered hibernation at the record-breaking rate of 10,744 per acre of surface trash. The previous high record of weevils entering hibernation was 4,840 weevils per acre in the fall of 1945. The past winter was mild, and it was assumed the weevils would survive in large numbers. During March the examination of surface trash disclosed the presence of weevils at the rate of 11,108 per acre. The finding of more live weevils per acre this spring than last fall in Florence County indicates that the survival was very high, and that the samples of surface trash from 20 farms examined by the entomologists during March happened to contain more weevils than similar samples examined late last fall.

The previous high record for survival of weevils at Florence was last year (1949) when they occurred during March at the rate of 3,969 per acre. These records indicate that the weevils were 2.8 times as abundant in March of 1950 as in March of 1949. During the previous 11 years (1937-1948) weevil examinations made during the spring have disclosed the presence of weevils at various rates from 176 to 3,582 per acre. The average number of weevils in ground or surface trash examinations in March during the past 13 years was 2,976 per acre. Therefore, there were 3.7 times as many weevils in March of 1950 as compared with the 13-year average.

Fall and Spring Surface Woods Trash Examinations in Florence County, South Carolina, 1938 to 1950.

	Boll Weevils Per Acre of Surface Trash	
Year	Fall	Spring
1937-38	——	1,472
1938-39	——	3,582
1939-40	——	176
1940-41	——	1,960
1941-42	——	1,839
1942-43	3,963	2,995
1943-44	2,731	1,210
1944-45	4,324	2,580
1945-46	4,840	2,193
1946-47	——	2,904
1947-48	3,974	2,710
1948-49	3,969	3,969
1949-50	10,744	11,108
Average:	4,935	2,976

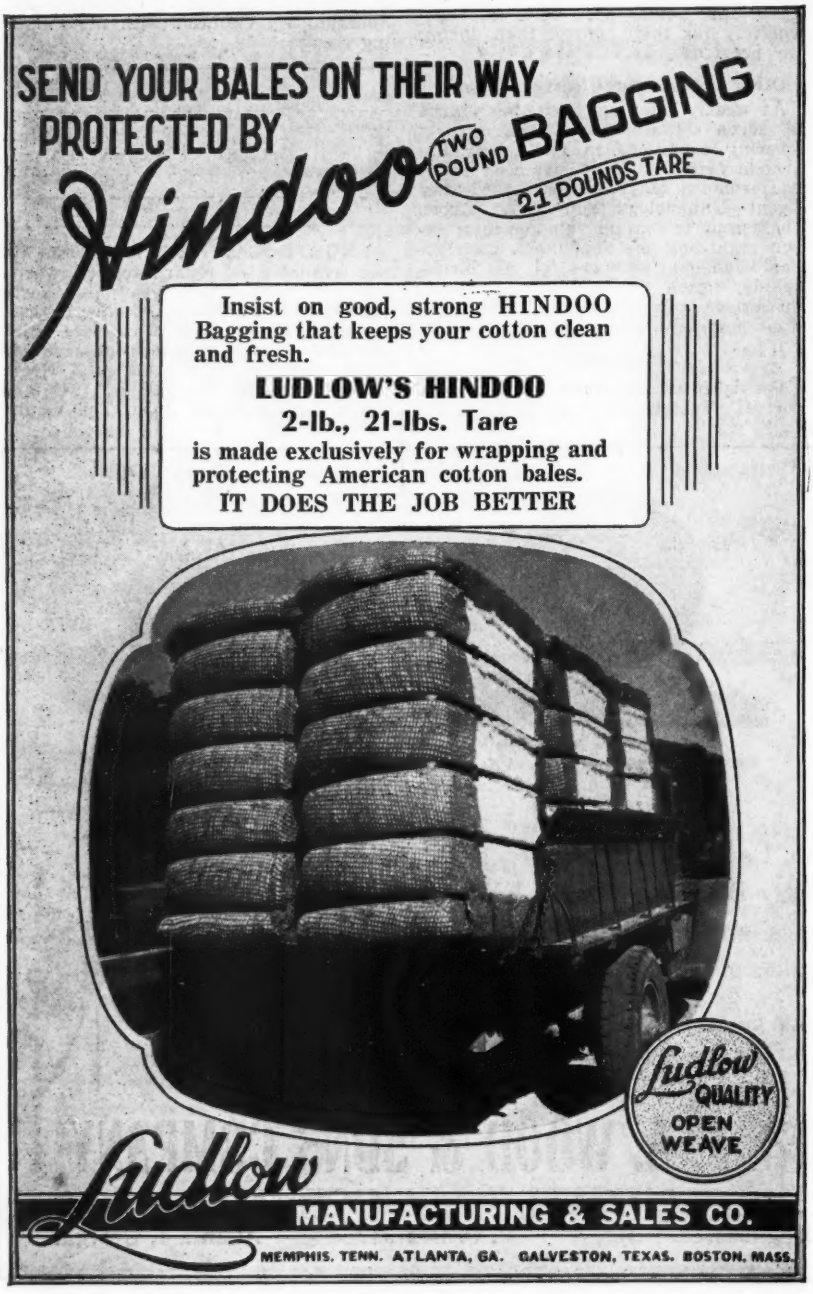
Surface trash examinations in seven other counties of South Carolina showed weevils in large numbers in each county. The March surface trash examinations disclosed the presence of boll weevils at the rate of 12,100 per acre in Darlington County, 11,051 in Laurens County, and 7,841 in Orangeburg County. The records relating to the surface trash examinations by counties in South Carolina, as compiled by F. F. Bondy, are as follows:

Fall and Spring Surface Woods Trash Examinations by Counties, South Carolina, 1949-1950.

	Boll Weevils Per Acre of Surface Trash	
County	Fall 1949	Spring 1950
Florence	10,744	11,108
Darlington	12,584	12,100
Sumter	5,324	5,969
Charleston	4,719	3,630
Orangeburg	8,325	7,841
Laurens	12,503	11,051
Clarendon	4,477	3,267
Dillon	7,744	7,444
Average:	8,302	7,839

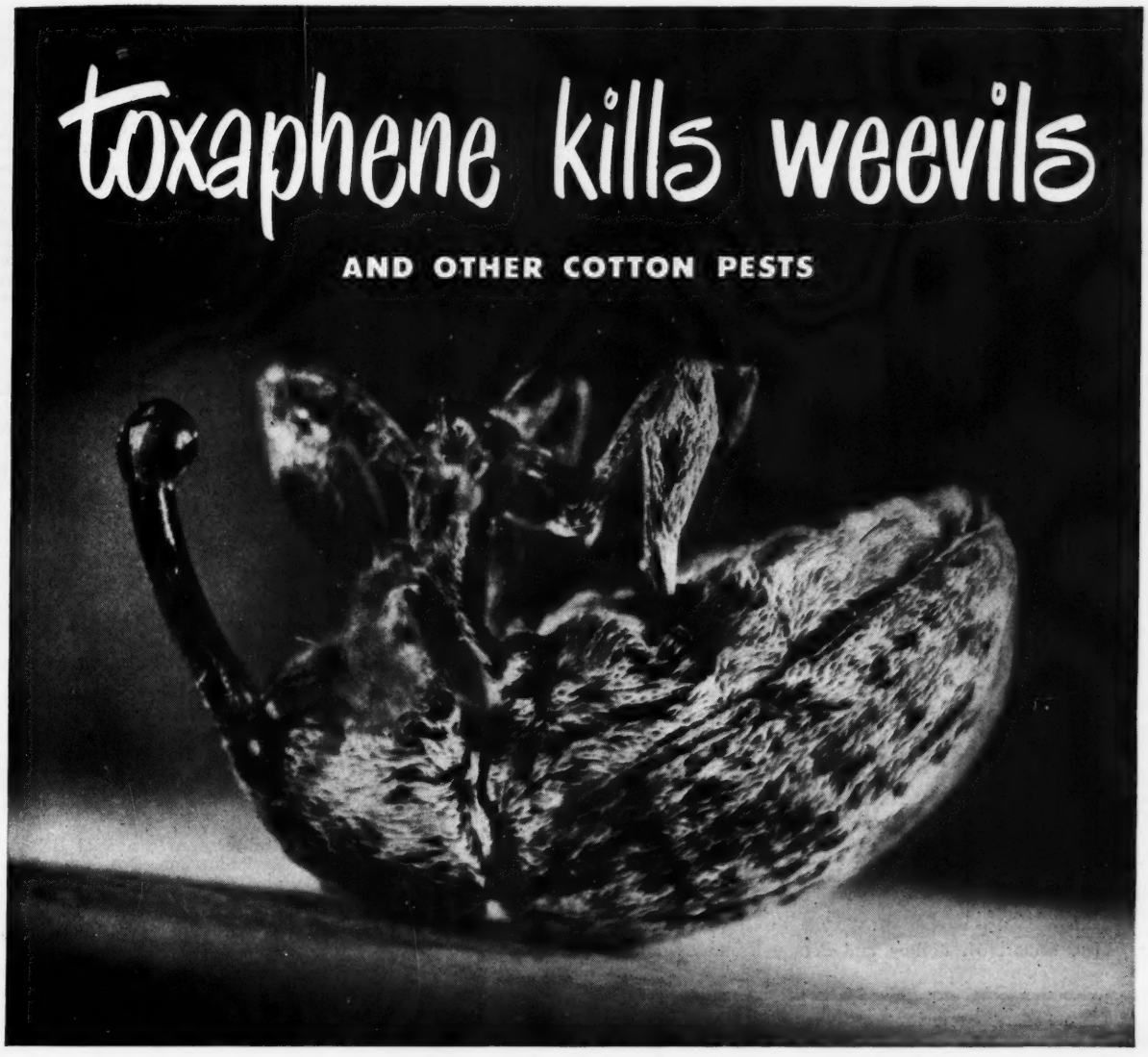
■ **LOUISIANA:** In northeast Louisiana, near Tallulah in Madison Parish, this Bureau has a field laboratory for the study of cotton insects and their con-

(Continued on Page 37)



toxaphene kills weevils

AND OTHER COTTON PESTS



More weevils than ever are expected this year! Wipe them out before they wipe *you* out—by dusting or spraying regularly with toxaphene! Cotton farmers last year proved that this low-cost poison is sure death to weevils and other common cotton pests—sure way to increased yield and profit. Return coupon for free, 16-page, full-color booklet which illustrates and describes harmful cotton insects in detail.

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People in The Press

• Highlights of **Henry W. Spielman's** article on "Cotton Production in India" from OFAR's Foreign Agriculture Report for March are given in this issue. **Page 9.**

• **E. D. Bell** has been moved up to assistant director of PMA's Cotton Branch, succeeding **John H. Dean,** announces **Ralph S. Trigg,** PMA administrator. **Wilson C. Tucker** succeeds Mr. Bell as chief of the production programs division. **Page 13.**

• Interest of **A. D. Harlan** in the Atlanta, Ga., brokerage firm of Yancey & Harlan has been purchased by **E. Grady Yancey.** **Page 14.**

• **J. R. Strain,** president-manager of the Tupelo Oil & Gin Co., Tupelo, Miss., helps conduct production contests in his area. **Page 18.**

• Reporting on boll weevil and other cotton insect survivals in USDA's first survey report for 1950 are **Herman S. Mayeux,** San Benito, Texas; **F. F. Bondy,** Florence, S. C.; **K. P. Ewing,** Waco, Texas; **R. C. Gaines,** Tallulah, La.; **A. J. Chapman,** Brownsville, Texas; **R. L. McGarr,** San Benito; and **L. W. Noble,** Ysleta, Texas. **Page 19.**

• **Mrs. Burchett Peters Woolfolk,** widow of the late **Ellis T. (Scrap) Woolfolk,** oil miller at Tunica, Miss., died at her home April 27. Survivors include two sons, **Ellis T.** and **Charles E. Woolfolk;** two sisters, **Mrs. Minott M. Molloy** and **Mrs. F. K. Thetford;** and a brother, **W. L. Peters.** **Page 18.**

• **J. G. Watts,** entomologist at Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C., tells how any farmer can make a simple, inexpensive device for estimating wind velocity for cotton dusting. **Page 24.**

• Alabama ginners will visit USDA Ginning and Fiber Testing Laboratories and the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss., May 17-18, **Lawrence Ennis, Jr.,** Auburn, Ala., secretary of the state ginners' association, announces. **Page 24.**

• **A. L. Ward,** Dallas, educational director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, says that 18,000 copies of Educational Service publications were distributed during April. **Page 24.**

• Between 1,500 and 2,000 Georgia farmers attended a cotton insect control demonstration at the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, May 2, **J. E. Moses,** Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, reports. **Page 28.**

• **J. A. Martin,** South Carolina Experiment Station, had an article on sesame research in the April-May issue of Crops and Soils. **Page 28.**

• "Cheaper Foods—Promise or Political Lure?" is the title of an analysis of the Brannan Plan by **Allan B. Kline,** president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which appeared in Collier's for May 13. **Page 32.**

• **Chester Davis,** St. Louis banker, talked on more efficient use of land and water resources during four Mississippi farm tours early this month. Other speakers included **M. S. Shaw,** assistant Extension Service director; **Leigh Watkins,** secretary, Mississippi Bankers Association; **Dr. Fred T. Mitchell,** president, Mississippi State College; **L. I. Jones,** Extension Service director; **Dr. Frank Welch,** Experiment Station director; **J. V. Pace,** extension economist; and **Clifton B. Luttrell,** Federal Reserve Bank economist. **Page 33.**

• Members of the American Cotton Shippers Association wil hear **Dr. John R. Steelman,** one of the presidential assistants, at their annual convention in New Orleans May 18-20, **R. C. Dickerson,** executive vice-president and secretary, announces. **Page 33.**

• **Congressman Steve Pace** of Georgia will talk to Georgia and Alabama-Florida crushers at their joint annual convention at Savannah June 5, announces **J. E. Moses,** secretary of the Georgia association. Another speaker at the meeting will be **H. W. Rainey,** director of the PMA Commodity Office in Atlanta. Attending, but not on the official program, will be **T. R. Breedlove,** Georgia state PMA committee chairman. **Page 40.**

• **Irvin Morgan, Jr.,** president and manager of the Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Co., Farmvile, N. C., announces formation of the Morgan Oil & Refining Co. **Page 40.**

• Plans for the fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Stoneville, Miss., July 13-15 are reviewed by **Claude L. Welch,** production and marketing director of the National Cotton Council. **Page 41.**

• **Mary Alice Wilkins** and **Ernest Stewart, Jr.,** both members of the National Cotton Council staff, were married April 29. **Page 41.**

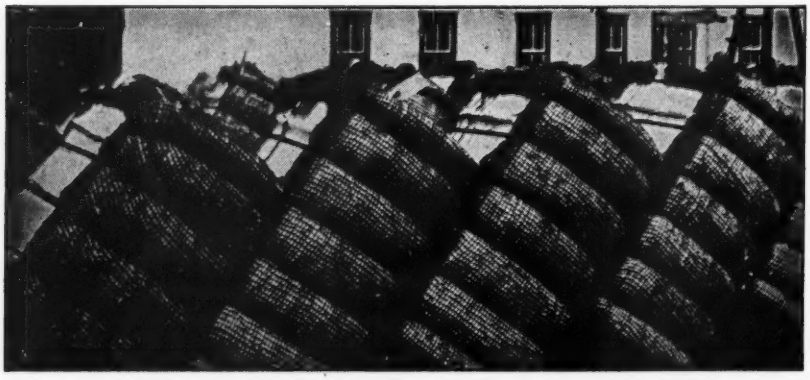
• A cotton gin built in 1881 is still operating in Braden, Tenn., with some of its original equipment, reports **J. H. McCraw,** son of the late **James W. McCraw,** who built the plant with his brother, **T. D. McCraw.** **Page 42.**

• Mississippi County, Ark., started a grassroots cotton sales promotion with its "Cotton Week" observances under the leadership of **Harold Ohlendorf,** county Farm Bureau Federation president. Taking part were **Maid of Cotton Elizabeth McGee; Allan B. Kline,** American Farm Bureau Federation president; and **Harold A. Young,** president of the National Cotton Council. **Page 43.**

• **N. J. (Tiny) Herman** joins Stewart and Stevenson Services, Inc., as a power application engineer. **Page 44.**

• Directors of the National Cotton Ginners Association from Texas are **W. O. Fortenberry, H. P. Donigan** and **Jay C. Stilley,** three-year terms; **Max C. Smith, S. N. Reed** and **Jerome Jalufka,** two-year terms; **C. L. Walker, Jr., Maurice Goodwin** and **W. J. Ely,** for one year. **Page 43.**

(Continued on Page 31)



Covered with Carolina's Standard 2-lb. Jute Bagging, cut of bales, above, is actual photograph of same before cutting sample holes.

Cotton so covered is subjected to less weather damage than either closely woven cotton, Burlap, or Sugar Bag Cloth due to open weave admitting sunlight and air, and looks better than either after sample holes are cut, and is unquestionably better for the purpose.

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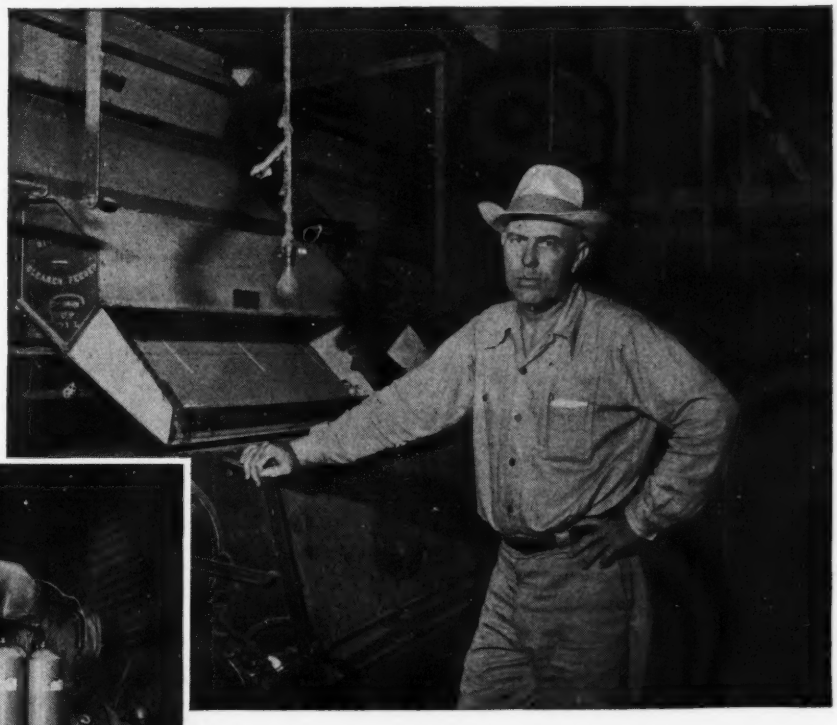
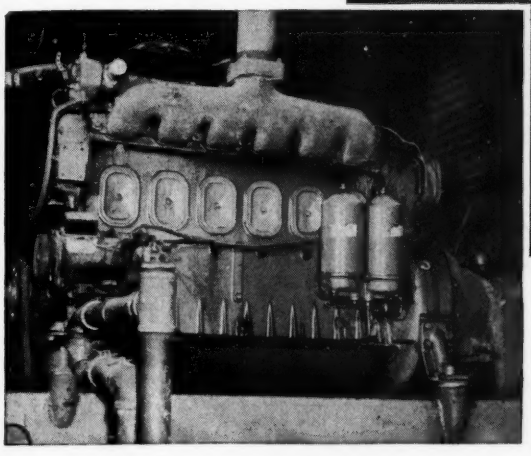


C. B. Dickenson, Lois Gin Co. manager, says: "Our GM Diesel engine has never given us a bit of trouble. It's mighty nice to come down in the morning, press the starter button and take off. It's cheap to operate, too. Our power costs, not counting an extra man for the steam plant, used to be 40 to 50 cents a bale."



Another Ginner Cuts Costs with

GM DIESEL POWER

When Lois Gin Co., of Valley View, Texas, switched from steam to General Motors Diesel power, fuel cost dropped to 32½¢ per bale. Operating and maintenance costs went down, too.

It's the same story wherever GM Series 71 Diesels are used. They burn safe, inexpensive fuel and get the most power out of every drop. What's more important, you pay for power only when you use it.

These 2-cycle engines start at the press of a button and deliver a smooth, steady flow of dependable power. They are cleanly designed and easier to get at should servicing become necessary. They are compact and easy to install.

No wonder ginners everywhere are putting in this modern, profitable power. Wouldn't you like to have all the facts? Drop us a line—we'll gladly send them.

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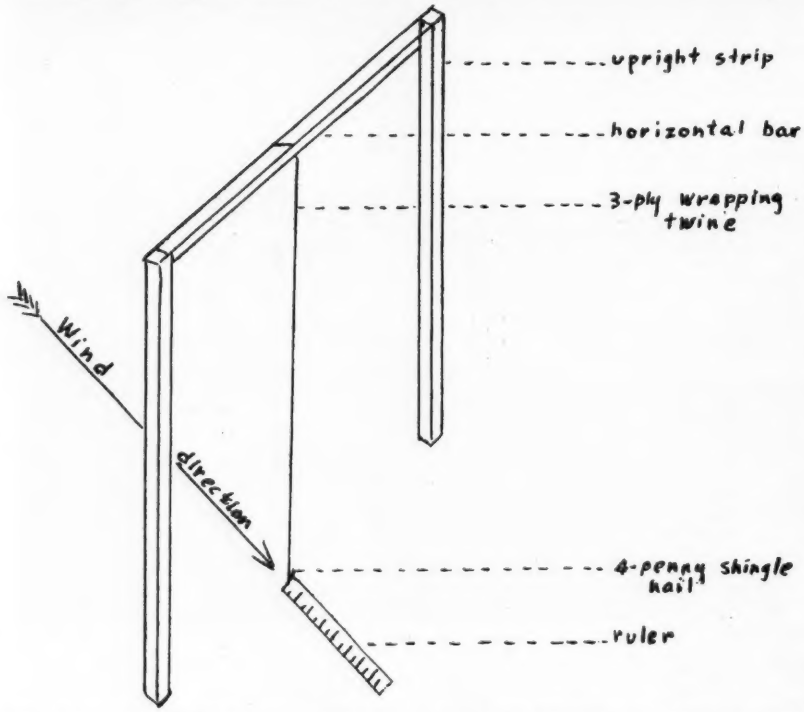
Empire Machinery Co., Ltd., ODESSA, TEXAS
Nixon Machinery & Supply Co., Inc., CHATTANOOGA 1, TENNESSEE
Haynes Machinery Co., PLAINVIEW, TEXAS
Taylor Machinery Services, Inc., MONROE, LOUISIANA

Measuring Wind Velocity for Cotton Dusting



By J. G. WATTS, Entomologist, Edisto Experiment Station Blackville, S. C.

One of the major limitations in successfully applying insecticidal dusts for cotton insect control is windy weather. Many tons of good insecticide have been wasted by trying to apply them when there is too much wind. Of course, the ideal is to dust when there is no wind, but dusting should not be attempted when the wind is above three miles per hour.

A simple means of obtaining a rough estimate of whether or not there is too much wind for satisfactory dusting is as follows: Tie a common four penny shingle nail to a three and one-half foot length of ordinary 3-ply wrapping twine. Then drive two thin strips of lumber into the ground about four feet apart and perpendicular to the wind direction (see drawing). Place a third strip of lumber across the tops of the two uprights so that it is three feet from the ground. Then tie the string to the horizontal bar mid-way between the two uprights so that the nail on the other end will just swing clear of the ground. Place the end of a ruler, or an adequate substitute, on the ground at the point directly below the point of attachment of the string to the horizontal bar, the opposite end of the ruler extending down wind. Then observe the distance that the wind blows the nail down the length of the ruler. If this distance averages about four inches, the wind is blowing approximately three miles per hour. The *average* distance of four inches is important because a slight gust of wind may increase this distance to six or eight while within a few seconds it may reduce to zero. One should be conservative in arriving at this average because it indicates the maximum wind which will permit satisfactory dusting conditions.

When using this device for estimating wind velocity it should be set up in the open, well away from buildings, trees, vehicles or other objects which might deflect the wind. The operator should also stand to one side and down wind so as not to interfere with the normal wind movement.

This method of estimating wind velocity is rough and subject to considerable error, but it should prove useful as a guide to farmers for estimating whether or not wind conditions are suitable for dusting cotton.

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Ginners Know the Protection of the famous Riverside brand of bagging which is Durable—Economical and Uniform—full 2 lbs. to the yard.

Prompt Service from convenient warehouse stocks.
Write us or our nearest agent.

Robert Burgher, Dallas, Texas
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X-CEL

Alabama Ginners to Visit Stoneville May 17-18

Dates for the annual tour and short course of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association at the Stoneville Ginning and Fiber Testing Laboratories and the Delta Branch Experiment Station have been decided upon as May 17 and 18, Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary of the association, has announced.

Last year approximately 100 ginners attended this short course and the group this year is expected to be slightly larger. While in Stoneville the ginners will be given the most up-to-date information available on such subjects as recent developments in ginning machinery and ginning technology, cottonseed drying and cleaning, lint cleaning, the economics of cotton ginning, and the findings of the laboratories during the past year.

In addition the ginners will tour both the ginning and cotton fiber laboratories and will spend several hours at Delta Branch Experiment Station studying mechanical cotton production.

Visiting ginners will be entertained with a chicken barbecue at noon May 17 by the Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. and with an open house by the Delta & Pine Land Co. later that afternoon.

NCPA Publications Are Widely Distributed

Eighteen thousand copies of Educational Service publications on feeding livestock and the cottonseed crushing industry were distributed during the month of April, A. L. Ward, educational director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, has reported.

Among publications that led in use by cotton oil mills and agricultural workers last month were circulars on the feeding of cottonseed hulls and dairy cattle, the recently-published leaflet, "How Cottonseed Serves You," and the "1950 Feeding Practices" bulletin.

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KENNETT, MISSOURI

15th Annual Meeting—

Delta Council Denounces Socialistic Plans, Advocates Alternative Crops

Reflecting on the "failure of the so-called socialistic program in England," the Delta Council denounced "welfare and socialistic plans" for the U.S. at its fifteenth annual meeting at Cleveland, Miss., May 9.

British experiences with nationalization of industries and other programs were described as a "continuous red light and danger signal" to advocates of the American way by the council, which warned that the "planners of England saw that the welfare agitation could be made a vehicle for embodying socialist ideas into the mind of the common man," and that "a similar program is in effect in America."

"For that reason," the council went on record, "the council unalterably opposes the welfare and the socialistic plans such as the so-called Brannan Farm Plan, socialized medicine, Fair Employment Practices Commission, deficit spending and other measures which tend to support the citizens, thereby relieving them of their responsibility of supporting the state."

Speaking before an estimated audience of 4,000, Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia told Delta Council members and guests that "if this country capitulates to socialism it will be under the overpowering force of deficit spending and its accompanying evils."

Sen. Byrd, the nation's foremost proponent of governmental economy, said that socialism will not come to this nation as long as it is fiscally sound. "There can't possibly be either military security or civilian welfare under conditions which are bound to exist in a nation which is constantly increasing its debt from a post-war base of a quarter of a trillion dollars," he declared.

Making the principal address of the day-long meeting, Sen. Byrd also stressed the evils of FEPC legislation which will soon be considered by Congress. "The president's so-called civil rights program, in its entirety," he said, "would be the greatest mass invasion of states rights, local prerogatives and the privilege of individual self determination ever perpetrated on this nation." No one, he continued, "and certainly no president of the U.S.," ever before has dared to propose such an invasion of an individual's business in a free enterprise system.

Sen. Byrd said that balancing the federal budget and keeping it in balance "during times of peace with no domestic emergencies is the first vital requirement for the preservation of our security and the security of democracy throughout the world."

David L. Cohn, world traveler, author and lecturer, addressed the morning session of the annual meeting, which was held at Whitfield Gymnasium, Delta State Teachers College. Mr. Cohn told Delta Council that although recovery in Western Europe has succeeded beyond expectations, the democracies are facing a critical situation in Asia and must "continue to exert the utmost effort politically, economically, militarily and morally."

"It is now five years since the war ended," he said, "during almost any year of which we might have lost the world. In this period, by virtue principally of the Marshall Plan, we have done what four years ago might have been regarded as impossible, that is, prevented France and Italy, the pivotal countries of the continent, from going communist."

The meeting was called to order by W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola, Miss., out-going president, who also presented the president's annual report to the membership.

Outlining major Delta problems and programs undertaken by the council, with particular emphasis on agricultural research, mechanization and alternative crops, Mr. Garrard said that the farmer's eagerness to become better informed on expanding livestock programs and non-cotton crops under reduced acreages "was among the healthy signs, signs that spell progress."

In a group of 17 resolutions passed by the council, the members expressed particular interest in research for better land use and a diversified economy, with emphasis on expanding the livestock industry and development of bottomland hardwood forests.

The council was especially concerned about continuing a flood control program for the lower Mississippi Valley under the combined efforts of the Mississippi River Commission and the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Commending the legislature for providing funds for Negro teacher salary equalization, better buildings and equipment, the council reaffirmed its support of the regional educational plan for training white and colored teachers and in undergraduate and graduate work. It emphasized "stimulating interest" in vocational agriculture fields since they "offer the greatest economic opportunities within our state."

The thousands assembled at Delta State Teachers College for the meeting were served a chicken barbecue during the luncheon intermission. This barbecue has become a custom looked forward to by council members and guests throughout the Delta and is one of the highlights of the council year.

Installation of new officers and directors for the coming year followed the noon intermission. Sam H. Coker, Yazoo City planter and widely-known flood control authority, assumed responsibilities of guiding the council as its president. Other officers elected were B. F. Harbert, Robinsonville; J. R. Flautt, Swan Lake; J. M. Robertshaw, Greenville; and E. P. Peacock, Jr., Clarksdale, vice-presidents. Conwell Sykes of Greenville will serve as treasurer and B. F. Smith, Leland, was reappointed secretary-manager.

Dr. P. V. Cardon to Speak at Cotton Research Congress

Selection of Dr. P. V. Cardon, research administrator, Agricultural Research Aministration, Washington, as one of the principal speakers for the eleventh annual Cotton Research Congress in Dallas July 27-28 has been announced by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

Dr. Cardon, who is in charge of the widespread investigations of agricultural commodities conducted by ARA throughout the U.S., will review the latest developments in research with cotton and cottonseed. He will speak on the opening day of the two-day meeting sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas.

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World Report:

Flaxseed Production Revised Downward

World flaxseed production in 1949 is estimated at 136.8 million bushels by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The estimate of 1948 production has been revised upward to 150.1 million bushels. Greatest decrease in the 1949 output was in North America, where all flaxseed crops were smaller than a year earlier. Despite the sharp decline, this continent produced more than one-third of the world total.

North America

• **Canada**—Canada's 1949 flaxseed harvest of 2.3 million bushels from 321,000 acres was the smallest area and production since 1939. The sharp reduction was basically the result of a substantial carry-over from the 17.7 million bushels produced in the preceding year and the discouraging prospects for disposing of the exportable surplus.

Canada, however, has been fairly successful in disposing of surplus flaxseed and linseed oil and expects to end the season with stocks of not more than three million bushels, which is less than a year's domestic requirements. Consumption of linseed oil during the post war years has ranged from 36,000 to 40,500 short tons; therefore, some increase in flaxseed acreage is to be expected in 1950.

Government officials place the possible 1950 plantings at 500,000 acres but members of the Barley and Oilseed Committee recommended the planting of 750,000 to one million acres.

• **Mexico**—Mexico's 1949 flaxseed crop was 1.8 million bushels compared with 1.9 million a year earlier.

• **United States**—The U.S. flaxseed production of 43.7 million bushels from 4.9 million acres was about 20 percent less than the record harvest in 1948.

A further reduction is anticipated in the 1950 crop because farmers, according to March 1 reports, expect to reduce plantings to four million acres. If the intended acreage is planted and the yields, by states, are equal to the 1944-48 average, a crop of 36 million bushels would be produced.

Europe

European flaxseed production of 9.5 million bushels was more than one million bushels larger than in 1948. Many of the countries increased their output but the most notable expansion was in Sweeden, where both acreage and production more than doubled.

Asia

Asia's flaxseed outturn was somewhat smaller in 1949 than in the preceding year. Turkey, Pakistan, and Japan had smaller crops, but in India, where most of the flaxseed is grown, the 1949 crop of 17.6 million bushels was about two percent larger than in 1948.

South America

• **Argentina**—Flaxseed production is unofficially estimated at 24 million bushels, a downward revision of one million bushels from earlier forecasts.

As of March 1, 1950, the trade estimated that the stocks of linseed oil in Argentina were near 360,000 short tons, of which 350,000 were held by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute. This was a further increase over the record 340,000 tons held Jan. 1, reflecting continued production and small export movement. Stocks of flaxseed, excluding seed requirements, were estimated on March 1 at 22.5 million bushels, of which 15.2 million were held by IAPI. Crushers and producers retained the balance consisting of 7.3 million bushels, sufficient only for crushing through third quarter of 1950.

Producers have been asked to plant about 4.9 million acres to this crop, which would be about 80 percent greater than the 2.7 million acres estimated for 1949.

• **Uruguay**—Uruguay's 1949 flaxseed output has been officially revised downward to less than three million bushels, compared with 4.6 million in 1948. Commerical sources, however, estimate that the quantity of flaxseed reaching Montevideo will not exceed 2.4 million bushels.

Africa

After reaching an output of 5.1 million bushels in 1949, African flaxseed is expected to drop sharply in 1950. Algeria probably harvested a record crop since acreage was more than four times that of 1948. Plantings for the 1950 crop are about 50 percent smaller than a year ago. Morocco's crop of 2.4 million bushels in 1949 was that country's second largest. Indications are that 1950 production will be greatly reduced.

Order your U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES at once!

You'll have one less worry when ginning operations start if you order your U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties *right now.*

You can depend on U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties to keep your bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination. They are made of tough steel designed to withstand the internal strain and external abrasions to which cotton bales are subject. And U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties do not cut through at the buckles. That's why they're so popular with the majority of ginners in the South and Southwest.

Conveniently located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have plenty of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties available for immediate delivery. Order yours today.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.
Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.
High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM
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USS ARROW COTTON TIES
UNITED STATES STEEL

In 1949-50

Foreign Production Of Cotton Up 4%

Foreign production of cotton in 1949-50 is expected to be about 14,750,000 American size bales, an increase over the preceding season of four percent, but 20 percent below the prewar average. Foreign cotton acreage during the current season is estimated to be nearly six percent more than the 40,600,000 acres in 1948-49 but unfavorable weather and heavy insect infestation in the higher yielding areas resulted in a slight reduction in the average yield.

The most substantial increases in foreign production in 1949-50 were made by Mexico and Turkey. A 37 percent acreage increase (about 300,000 acres) in Mexico plus favorable weather conditions resulted in a 1949 crop of about 965,000 bales, 72 percent above 1948. Cotton production in Mexico has been stimulated by the expansion of irrigation facilities in the principal cotton growing areas and the devaluation of the peso in 1948, which increased prices for cotton by 43 percent in terms of Mexican currency. A record cotton crop in 1949 is also indicated for Turkey. The latest crop estimate is 435,000 bales, which would represent an increase above last year of about 125,000 bales or 41 percent.

The cotton acreage in Pakistan is not considered to have changed from the 2.7 million of the previous year but the crop, due to increased yields, is estimated to be 900,000 bales, slightly higher than last year. An increase in acreage of about 10 percent with some improvement over last year in yields is expected to bring the current crop in India up to about 2.3 million bales, 19 percent higher than a year ago. The Brazilian crop in 1949-50 is tentatively estimated at 1,700,000 bales, a substantial increase over last year's crop of 1,540,000 bales. The 1949-50 acreage is expected to be about 500,000 acres more than last year's total of 4.7 million acres.

A sharp drop in 1949 yields, due to severe leafworm and bollworm damage, is responsible for a smaller crop in Egypt. At 1.7 million bales, the 1949-50 crop is expected to be eight percent less than in the previous year, although the cotton acreage, at 1,754,000 acres, is 17 percent above that in 1948-49. The insect damage was generally confined to the area that produces extra long staple cotton.

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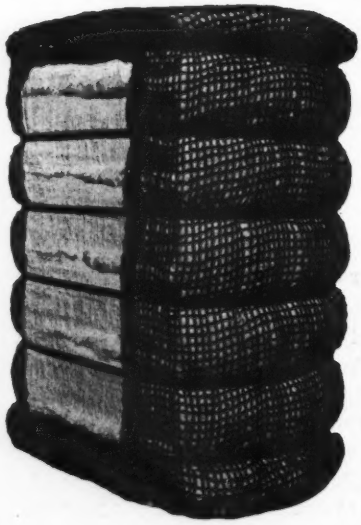
with BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING



- *gives maximum protection*
- *makes an attractive bale*
- *made tough for hard use*

You get maximum bale protection because "Superior" Jute bagging is a strong, OPEN WEAVE Jute bagging, weighing a full two pounds per yard. "Superior" bagging is carefully tested and constantly observed under actual conditions to insure maximum protection for your cotton.

Made right here in the South by men with the "know how," SUPERIOR is your assurance of the best in bagging and protection for your cotton.

Two full pounds to the yard.

Superior Bagging is a strong, durable open weave.

"Built to stand the pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina

Georgia Farmers Attend Insect Control Shows

Unusual interest in control of boll weevils and other cotton insects has been shown by Georgia farmers at two cotton insect control demonstrations, J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, has reported.

Mr. Moses said that a crowd estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000 attended a demonstration of machines and implements for applying both dust and spray insecticides May 2 at the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment. All types of insecticide machinery, from airplanes to hand sprays and dusters, were displayed and shown in action.

A similar meeting was held at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, May 4. Both demonstrations were sponsored by the Georgia Extension Service, Georgia and Coastal Plain Experiment Stations and various insecticide and machinery manufacturers.

Martin Writes Review of Sesame Developments

Sesame research development and possibilities as an oilseed crop for cotton states are reviewed by J. A. Martin of South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station in the April-May issue of *Crops and Soils*, official publication of the American Society of Agronomy.

The article gives credit to the National Cottonseed Products Association for its support of research with sesame and expresses the author's faith in the promise that sesame shows of becoming a new commercial oilseed crop.

March U. S. Cotton Exports Were Largest in 10 Years

United States cotton exports of 706,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (686,000 running bales) in March 1950 were the largest for any month since February 1940. This figure is considerably larger than general expectations a month ago and brings the total for August-March 1949-50 to 3,907,000 bales (3,754,000 running bales) compared with 3,103,000 bales (2,963,000 running bales) for a similar period a year ago.

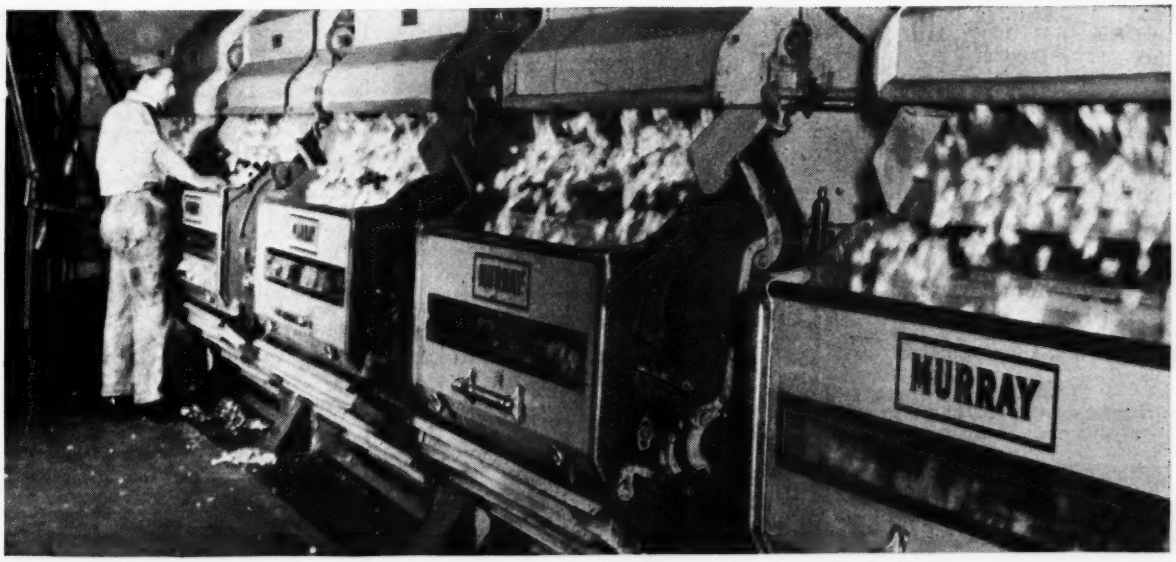
"Most Economical Power"

● The International UD-24 Power Units are the "most economical power we could use," according to ginner E. H. Crittendon of the J. R. Caver gin at Atlanta, Texas. Two UD-24's furnish a total of 360 net horsepower to drive the five-stand, 80-saw gin plus burr extractor, cleaners, dryers, fans and conveyors. The gin processes a bale of cotton every five-and-a-half minutes at its normal operating speed.

Cotton ginners everywhere are turning more and more to International Diesels for low-cost power. Many ginners have reported remarkable slashes in power costs since switching to Internationals from electric or competitive engine power.

Your International Industrial Power Distributor is the man to see about your ginning power. He is set up to recommend, install and service the right International Diesels for your gin. See him now and get the "most economical power"—International Power—to work for you.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY • Chicago



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CRAWLER TRACTORS • WHEEL TRACTORS • DIESEL ENGINES • POWER UNITS

Rayon Industry Plans National Council

Taking a leaf from its revived competitor—cotton—the rayon industry has taken the first step toward formation of an industry-wide clearing house and promotional group similar to the National Cotton Council in scope and activity.

Suggested this spring by the Silk & Rayon Dyers & Printers Association because of current dullness in the rayon market, the council would concentrate on selling quality. Other organizations expected to join in the council include the Textile Distributors Institute, National Federation of Textiles, National Association of Textile Finishers and Rayon Yarn Producers Association.

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STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 122
Contains 3% Gamma BHC - 5% DDT - 57% Sulphur

STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 82
Contains 20% Toxaphene and 40% Sulphur

STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 22
Contains 5% DDT and 82% Sulphur

STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 22-1
Contains 10% DDT and 75% Sulphur

STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 82-1
Contains 10% Toxaphene and 40% Sulphur

STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 122-6
Contains 10% DDT, 2% Gamma BHC and 50% Sulphur

"PERFECTION"
A 325-mesh, free-flowing, non-lumping dusting sulphur

STAUFFER EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATES
(DDT - Toxaphene - Chlordane)

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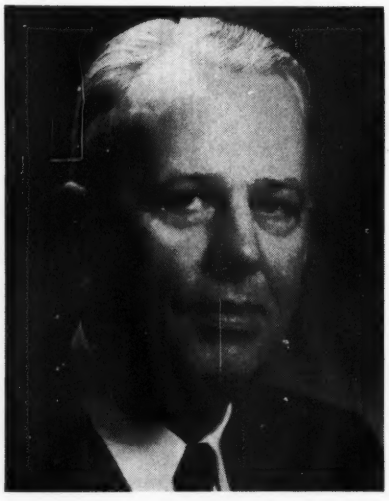

JOHN R. MAYS, JR.

Officers for the American Oil Chemists' Society for 1950-51 have been announced as follows:

President, John R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn., advanced from vice-president to succeed V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, A. E. Bailey, Girdler Corp., Louisville, Ky.; secretary, H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Chicago, reelected; treasurer, J. J. Vollertsen, Chicago, also reelected. Members-at-large are H. C. Bennett, Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; W. H. Goss, Pillsbury Mills, Minneapolis; and C. E. Morris, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Members appointed to the Referee Examining Board are A. S. Richardson, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, chairman; R. W. Bates, Armour & Co., Chicago; J. P. Harris, Industrial Chemical Sales Division, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Chicago; and R. R. King, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Sherman, Texas. Mr. Mays is an ex-officio member of the board.

Plans are being made for a course on drying oils to be conducted at the University of Minnesota Aug. 7-11.

Sunflower and Peanut Production in Uruguay

Uruguay's 1950 sunflower and peanut crops, now being harvested, are down sharply from last year, due mainly to unfavorable weather.

Sunflower seed production is estimated at 33,000 short tons from 222,390 acres compared with 63,900 tons from 323,540 acres in 1949. Peanut production is placed at 5,500 tons from 27,180 acres against 14,250 tons from 55,135 acres last year.

It is likely that the output of sunflower seed oil and peanut oil will be sufficient for domestic consumption considering the large carry-over from the record 1949 production. Commercial sources, however, estimate that there will be no surplus of these oils for export.

Atlantic Steel

Combines Open House And Implement Show

A unique type of open house by Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga., May 4-6 combined tours of the company's yards, open hearth furnaces and mills with an agricultural implement show displaying finished products of steel manufactured by some of its customers.

Deciding to share its open house with its customers and the general public as well as its employees, Atlantic Steel's management "could think of no more appropriate group than the Southern agricultural implement industry," President R. S. Lynch declared at opening ceremonies of the celebration. "It is an industry that will be increasingly significant in our Southern economy, it has a bright future, and it particularly demonstrates the great variety and uses of the finished and semi-finished steel which Atlantic Steel produces."

Thirty-five agricultural implement manufacturers located in 33 cities of seven southern states had their products on display in the "Dixisteel on Dixie Farm" show, which was housed in one of the historic 1895 Cotton States Exposition buildings, now located in the center of Atlantic Steel's manufacturing operations. First day of the open house and show was for members of the press, the second day was Dixie Farm Implement Day for manufacturers, customers, stockholders and friends of the company, and the last day was for company employees and their families.

Atlantic Steel was organized in 1901 to manufacture cotton ties, which are still among its products.

• The decline in farm wage rates in 1949 was the first since the increases in the war and postwar years. With the leveling off of industrial employment, the supply of workers is expected to be greater and the wage rates lower than in 1949.

1951 Cotton Carnival To Be Pan-American?

Even before the 1950 Memphis Cotton Carnival got under way May 7, plans were begun to make the 1951 event bigger and better than any before — and international in scope.

At a meeting of the Memphis Agricultural Club early this month Cotton Carnival officials told its history and how it advertises the South and its principal product, cotton. Major General Ralph Wooten, retired Army officer who spent 10 years in Central and South America, suggested that the three other major cotton-producing countries in the Western Hemisphere be invited to the 1951 Carnival.

Within a couple of minutes the idea was taken up and General Wooten was named chairman of a committee to ask representatives of Brazil, Peru and Mexico to attend the 1951 Cotton Carnival.

People in The Press

(Continued from Page 22)

• **J. A. Rogers,** secretary of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, announces entertainment features for the annual convention at Biloxi June 14-15. Page 44.

• An award for distinguished accomplishment in the field of public relations was made to **Harold A. Young** for the National Cotton Council by **Mrs. Denny Griswold,** who with **Glenn Griswold** edits Public Relations News. **H. L. Wingate** presided at the award luncheon. Page 44.

• **D. T. Killough,** associate professor of agronomy at Texas A. & M. College, reports on his work in Turkey as member of an ECA team of agricultural experts. Others on the mission include **H. P. Smith,** professor of agricultural engineering at Texas A. & M.; **Dr. Elmer A. Starch,** Nebraska; **Martin Housmeier,** Montana; **Harry Gould,** Nebraska Extension Service assistant director; and **Burl Winchester,** North Dakota. Page 45.

• **Hubert M. Harrison,** general manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, writes an editorial. Page 48.

• **Senator Harry Flood Byrd** of Virginia tells Delta Council members that deficit spending leads to socialism. Other speakers at the council's annual meeting were **David L. Cohn** and outgoing **President W. M. Garrard, Jr.** Page 26.

• **Sam H. Coker** heads new officers of Delta Council. Also elected: **B. F. Harbert, J. R. Flautt, J. M. Robertshaw** and **E. P. Peacock, Jr.,** vice-presidents; **Conwell Sykes,** treasurer. **B. F. Smith** was reappointed secretary-manager. Page 26.

• Atlantic Steel Co.'s President S. R. **Lynch** welcomes guests at firm's open house-agricultural implement show. Page 30.

• **Dr. P. V. Cardon,** Agricultural Research Administration research administrator, will speak at Cotton Research Congress in Dallas July 27-28, says **Burris C. Jackson,** general chairman. Page 26.

• American Oil Chemists' Society elected **John R. Mays, Jr.,** president to succeed **V. C. Mehlenbacher. A. E. Bailey** is vice-president; **H. L. Roschen** is renamed secretary and **J. J. Vollertsen** is continued as treasurer. Members-at-large include **H. C. Bennett, W. H. Goss** and **C. E. Morris.** Page 30.

• Members of the Referee Examining Board, American Oil Chemists' Society, are **A. S. Richardson,** chairman, and **R. W. Bates, J. P. Harris,** and **R. R. King.** Page 30.

• **A. R. Staley** is appointed sales promotion manager of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. Page 35

• The 1951 Memphis Cotton Carnival will be international in scope if plans suggested by **Major General Ralph Wooten** to invite Mexico, Brazil and Peru to participate work out. Page 30.

Final Report:

Cotton Ginned from the Crop of 1949

Cotton ginnings for the crop of 1949 totaled 15,907,646 running bales, according to a final report on cotton ginnings issued by the Bureau of the Census. Statistics on cotton ginning were compiled from individual returns collected from 8,096 active gins located in 830 counties in 18 states. Final figures of 15,907,646 running bales are 7,144 running bales greater than preliminary figures issued March 20. Ginnings for the 1949 crop are equivalent to 16,127,083 bales of 500 pounds each.

COTTON GINNED FROM THE CROPS OF 1949, 1948 AND 1947
(Linters are not included)

State	Running Bales			Equivalent 500-Pound Bales (Gross Weight)		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
United States	15,907,646	14,580,279	11,557,138	16,127,083	14,868,269	11,856,743
Alabama	852,903	1,167,187	906,703	858,812	1,201,916	933,601
Arizona	549,399	331,995	235,436	544,281	328,300	234,617
Arkansas	1,607,685	1,922,179	1,241,927	1,639,965	1,984,983	1,280,560
California	1,284,181	974,581	765,830	1,268,541	967,859	771,898
Florida	9,312	7,761	6,017	8,943	7,708	5,903
Georgia	612,830	746,618	647,229	604,848	747,109	653,497
Illinois	2,334	2,597	1,764	2,256	2,636	1,731
Kentucky	9,420	10,478	7,341	8,864	10,006	7,133
Louisiana	633,616	732,694	489,842	652,119	759,023	506,005
Mississippi	1,460,062	2,292,349	1,517,253	1,484,272	2,352,865	1,567,666
Missouri	477,780	511,757	314,703	457,139	503,541	308,204
New Mexico	263,606	224,982	169,559	264,959	224,534	169,646
North Carolina	490,825	697,042	458,094	469,470	683,599	457,980
Oklahoma	587,571	361,501	317,634	600,599	368,623	324,320
South Carolina	565,666	871,587	641,614	553,653	868,860	648,095
Tennessee	622,498	641,070	507,032	632,548	669,166	520,457
Texas	5,860,231	3,062,823	3,314,473	6,058,177	3,166,020	3,450,439
Virginia	17,727	21,078	14,687	17,637	21,521	14,991

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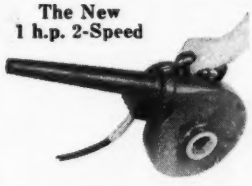
1 h.p. 2-Speed



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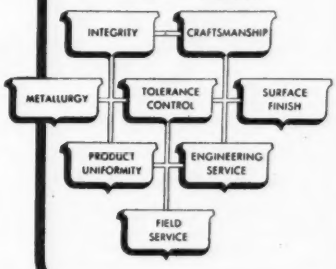

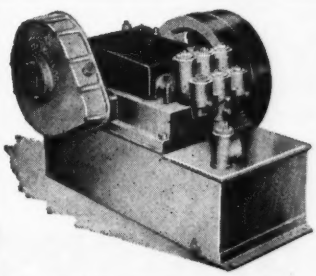

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In 1949

Soybean Production Was Down 10%

World soybean production in 1949 is now estimated at 507.1 million bushels by USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is somewhat larger than earlier information indicated but 10 percent less than in 1948 (revised) and is the smallest postwar crop.

• **Canada**—Canada produced a record output of 2.6 million bushels of soybeans from 104,000 acres in 1949. Better than average seasonal growing conditions resulted in a record yield of 25.1 bushels per acre. The commercial soybean crop is produced in the Province of Ontario but soybeans probably could be grown successfully in Manitoba if plantings were of an early maturing variety.

Canadian farmers are being urged to grow more soybeans in order to supply a greater share of the demand for oil and to reduce dependency on dollar imports. Some increase, possibly 10,000 to 15,000 acres, is expected in 1950 depending on price prospects at planting time.

• **United States**—The 1949 U.S. soybean crop of 222.3 million bushels was only slightly less than the 223.0 million bushels harvested in 1948. In both years the U.S. accounted for about 40 percent of the world total. Last year's yield per acre of 22.4 bushels was a record for this country.

Indications point to a still larger crop in 1950. Based on reports from farmers as of March 1, about 13.5 million acres will be planted to soybeans. This would be an increase of 18 percent over the comparable figure for 1949. Much of the prospective increase for this year is expected to come from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments.

If this acreage is realized, about 11.7 million acres probably will be harvested for beans. Based on the average yields by states during the past five years, the 1950 soybean production would be about 228 million bushels.

• **Italy**—There is very little information available on 1949 soybean production in Europe. Italy's 1949 crop, now reported at 52,000 bushels, is less than earlier estimates indicated.

• **China, Manchuria, Japan**—China and Manchuria's 1949 crops are estimated at 179.2 million and 66 million bushels, respectively. Japan produced 8.9 million bushels of soybeans compared with 8.1 million in 1948 and 12.5 million in prewar years.

• **South Korea, Indonesia**—South Korea's soybean crop of 6.7 million bushels is somewhat smaller than earlier reports indicated but more than one-third larger than in 1948. Production in Indonesia is estimated at 7.3 million bushels for 1949 and 9.0 million (revised) for the preceding year. Soybeans are grown primarily for domestic consumption, but small quantities were exported to Japan during the past two years.

• **Turkey**—Turkey's soybean output has varied considerably in recent years. The latest estimate for 1949 is 50,000 bushels, down 30 percent from a year earlier but 35 percent greater than prewar.

• **Brazil** — Brazilian soybean output reached 1.2 million bushels in 1949. This level is expected to be maintained in the current year.

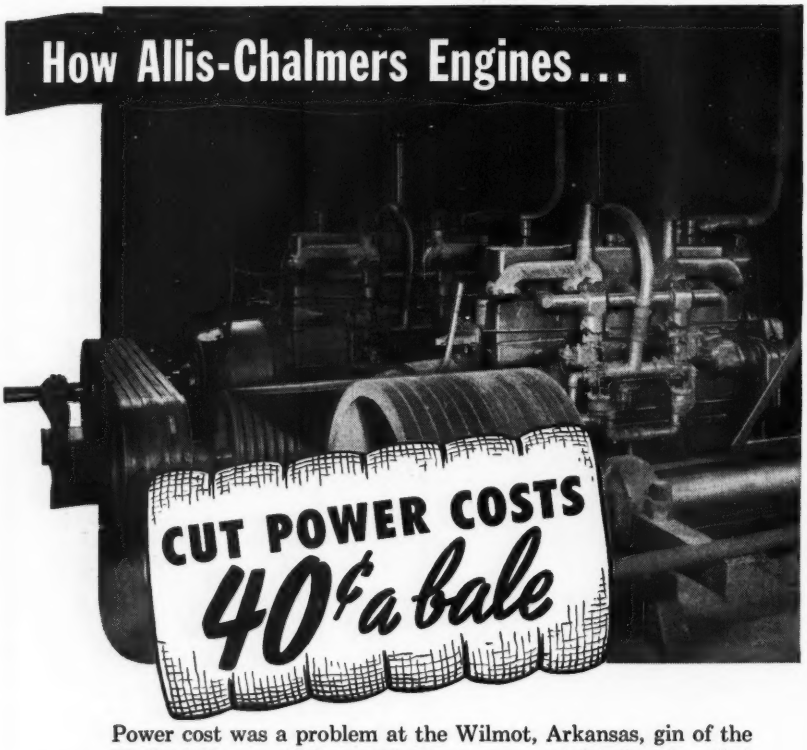
• **Africa**—Tanganyika's 1949 soybean estimate has been revised upward to 36,000 bushels which is slightly more than one-third of the 1948 crop. The Union of South Africa harvested 80,000 bushels of soybeans in 1949, the largest since soybean cultivation began in the middle 1940's.

Kline Discusses Brannan Plan in Collier's

"Cheaper Foods—Promise or Political Lure?" is the title of an analysis of the Brannan Plan and discussion of its effect by Allan B. Kline, Vinton, Iowa, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which appeared in the May 13 issue of *Collier's*.

Much of the material in the article has been given by Mr. Kline in his talks before various audiences such as that at Osceola, Ark., May 2 during the Mississippi County Cotton Week observances.

How Allis-Chalmers Engines...



Power cost was a problem at the Wilmot, Arkansas, gin of the W. B. deYampert Mercantile Trust . . . until this firm installed the two Allis-Chalmers natural gas Model L-844 Power Units shown above. Here are the facts:

In 1948, this gin—driven by an electric motor—operated at a power cost of approximately *70 cents per bale.*

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Yes—for dependable, low-cost performance, you can rely on these sturdy, high-torque power units. What's more, you can be sure of getting the right engine for your specific needs. Allis-Chalmers power units come in five sizes with a range in brake horsepower from 15.0 to 110.0—can be used singly or in combination to fill any power need. All operate economically on gasoline, natural gas, low-grade fuel oil or butane.

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Mississippi Bankers Study Farm Problems on Tour

Fuller and more efficient use of the state's land and water resources is the problem facing agriculture in Mississippi, Chester Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, Mo., told farm, business and banking leaders in northern Mississippi during four farm tours in that section of the state May 2-5.

Several hundred agricultural and banking leaders took part in the farm visits nearest them. M. S. Shaw, assistant director of the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service, explained objectives in touring each farm. Local county agents, extension specialists and the farm operators were in charge of the tours.

Need for longer term farm production credit to accompany the current shift from cotton to livestock and other enterprises was stressed during the tours by Leigh Watkins, secretary, Mississippi Bankers Association, Jackson.

"Farm production credit needs to be adjusted to the current land use shift from mainly a cotton system to beef cattle, dairying, poultry, hogs, sheep, fruits and vegetables, and timber," he pointed out. "Enterprises such as cattle require longer term credit than cotton."

Other speakers included Dr. Fred T. Mitchell, president, Mississippi State College, State College; L. I. Jones, director of the Extension Service; and Dr. Frank Welch, Experiment Station director. J. V. Pace, extension economist, and Clifton B. Luttrell, economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, discussed adjustments in land use and production from the profit angle.

Nigerian Peanut Crop Is Revised Downward

USDA says that Nigeria's 1949 peanut crop has been revised downward from earlier estimates. It is now believed that only about 200,000 short tons of shelled nuts will be purchased for export whereas normally production for export is substantially above 300,000 tons. About 367,000 tons from the 1948 crop were purchased for export.

It is believed that of the total crop yield, roughly two-fifths is used for domestic consumption, the larger part of which is converted into oil for cooking. The remaining three-fifths is shelled, sacked, sold, and eventually shipped. On this basis total 1949 production may be estimated at about 335,000 tons of shelled nuts or approximately 500,000 tons, unshelled basis.

Steelman to Talk to Cotton Shippers

Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman and member of the National Security Council, will be the principal speaker at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans May 19, R. C. Dickerson, executive vice-president and secretary, has announced.

Beginning with committee mettings May 18, the convention will continue through May 20.

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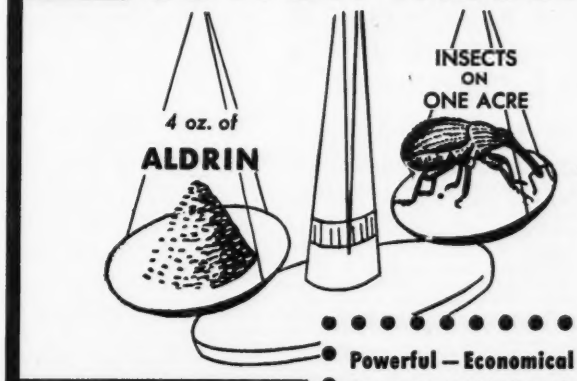

Powerful — Economical

So potent is ALDRIN that only 4 ounces, when properly diluted as a dust or spray, will control Boll Weevil and other insects on an acre of cotton!

THE OUTSTANDING COTTON INSECTICIDE OF 1950...

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Availability of ALDRIN, the fast acting, powerful and economical cotton insecticide, is a tremendous boon to growers.

FAST ACTING—ALDRIN acts quickly—begins killing cotton pests 1 to 7 hours after application, saves repeat application after rain.

POWERFUL—Exceptionally low dosages are required to obtain insect kill: ¼ lb. ALDRIN in Spray per acre—2½% ALDRIN Dust—10 lbs. per acre.

ECONOMICAL—Aldrin costs no more than other insecticides, and when results are considered often costs less.

You want to know about ALDRIN—Ask your County Agent about the low dosage requirements and other advantages of ALDRIN for SURE-SWIFT kill of:
BOLL WEEVIL • THRIPS • CUTWORMS • COTTON FLEAHOPPER TARNISHED PLANT BUG • RAPID PLANT BUG • GRASSHOPPERS

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 14 box hydraulic presses complete. One D. K. hydraulic pump. One accumulator. One D. K. cake former. One Fort Worth cake stripper. One Bauer cake breaker. One Fort Worth hot cake cutter. All now in operation. Attractively priced for July delivery. Inquire—Box "LW," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—4 Commander gin stands, lint flue and condenser, 4 Super Mitchells, pressed steel ends and flat belts, 1 belt-driven press pump, 1 40" fan 1 50"fan. Write—Roy Burrus, Box 88, Hart, Texas.

FOR SALE—One four stand eighty saw air blast gin, completely equipped with two driers and all latest cleaning equipment, also new GM high speed diesel engine, wagon scales and seed scales. Value about $60,000.00—can be bought for about half this figure. Located near Memphis, Tenn. A top bargain.—Write Box "US", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 Murray stub tower cotton drier; 1 Murray VS separator. Both in good condition.—Walter Craft, P. O. Box 1029, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

FOR SALE—1 Model 40 all steel 72" condenser with dust flues and 1 all steel 60" Hardwicke-Etter condenser. — Lamesa Gin Co., Lamesa, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
Sales — Repairs
890 ROCKWOOD
New Paper Pulleys in Stock
All Sizes
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Also
New and reconditioned guaranteed cotton gin motors in stock for immediate delivery.
300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring
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150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, Squirrel cage
150 hp. 3/60/440/720 rpm, squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm. squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm. slip ring
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage
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Call on us—day or night—anywhere.
Complete starting equipment available for above motors. Free rental while we repair your motors.
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FOR SALE: GINS—5-80 all steel Model "B" 1936 Continental brush gins with 1938 model flat belt Super Mitchells. 5-80 all steel model "C" Continental gins with A. B. fan and attachments with 1936 model flat belt Super Mitchells and drier. Cen-Tennial Commander gins. 1 slightly used 5-80 1949 model Continental lint flue. 1 good late 5-80 Murray lint flue. EXTRACTOR FEEDERS — 5-80 66" flat belt Super Mitchell with drier. 5-80 flat belt drive Super Mitchells. 10-80 "FEC" 66" flat belt convertible Mitchells. 4-80 "FEC" 66" Standard Mitchells. 5-80 60" flat belt convertible Mitchells. 5-80 Master Double X Continental double V belt drive three years old. All above pressed steel and in good condition. 5 60" Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders with double V drive and four cylinder after cleaner. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders. BUR MACHINES—1 12" center feed all steel Murray. 2 8 ft. Murray-Elk all steel bur machines with short and long intake and outtake conveyors. 2 10 ft. Hardwicke-Etter bur machines. 1 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. 2 10' steel Wichita bur machines. 1 14' all steel Wichita. DRIERS—1 Murray big reel with burners and piping. 3 12-section Thermo-Cleaners. 1 16 section Thermo-Cleaner. CLEANERS—2 big 10 or 10 cylinder each Murray inclined cleaners. 1 all steel 5 cyl. Wichita inclined cleaner with or without intake and outtake drier connections. 1 7-cyl. wood H. E. cleaner. MISCELLANEOUS—1 Murray 72" steel condensor. 1 Continental center wheel crank steel bound press. 1 18x72 boiler. 1 14x15 Skinner engine. 1 50" Lummus fan. 1 Murray tramper. 1 Dixie tramper, and various other items.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

BUILDINGS—All steel buildings for gins, warehouses, cottonseed houses and whatever purpose needed. Send us your needs and let us give you our price.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

FOR SALE—Modern and in excellent condition, the following gin plant: Three-80 double moting Lummus gin stands, with glass fronts, super unit Mitchells, Mitchell conveyor-distributor, Type "M" all steel dropper, 60" all steel Lummus condenser, Lummus one story press, Butane Mitchell burner and 113 gallon tank on steel skids with 1949 model Mitchell vaporizer, 100 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor, with all controls, large seed house and gin building in A-1 condition, large platform scales, and sealed office with butane heat. Plant just installed this past season, owner living too far from site, reason for selling. Situated on a three acre lot in Cash Point, Tenn., three miles east Ardmore, Tenn. If interested, see, call or write—Mr. J. B. Augustin, phone 77, Loretto, Tenn.

FOR SALE—Murray Heavy duty steel bound press, extra good, standing up for inspection. 4-80 saw Lummus extractor feeders. Cast iron ends, good condition. Continental all steel Jacobs tramper. 40" Boardman heavy duty fan. Lots of good used gin machinery, pulleys, belts, shafting, etc.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—One good Paragon steel bound press with square center post, channel iron steel platen and tramper supports, ram and casing, with EJ tramper. Both ginned less than 7,500 bales of cotton.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

TOWER DRYERS—Automatic gas-butane heaters, cross blow boxes, blow box separators, fans, all sizes galvanized air pipe and fittings in Waco stock and available for prompt shipment. Strictly high grade, fully tested and proven equipment at prices you can afford to pay. Ask for descriptive literature and list of satisfied users.—R. B. Strickland, 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 late model Cen-Tennial gin. Good condition in irrigated district in West Texas. Ginned over 4,500 bales past season. 7 acres land and one residence with gin. Price $50,000. For further information write—Box "EB." c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental gin complete and in good shape with 4 gin stands, 4 Mitchell cleaners. Continental packer and hydraulic press, powered with Fairbanks-Morse full diesel twin cylinder upright 80 h.p. at 300 r.p.m. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Call or write—Curtis C. Wright, Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two well located gin plants. Run 6,000 bales last year. High acreage allotment. Owner retiring.—Box "F," The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—16 unit Thermo with steel supports, 8 flight H.E. dropper and gas burner, fan blow box, connecting suction line with by pass, excellent condition.—Jack Coffman, Floydada, Texas.

FOR SALE—To move 5-80 all steel Murray gin complete, new Super Mitchells, new GM diesel motor V belt drive, cleaners, driers, etc.; Complete gin for $16,000. A real bargain. Have a late model Murray in Valley, should gin 3,500 this year. $20,000 cash will handle. Should pay for itself in two seasons. Worthy of your investigation. Ask me about it. Have client disassembling two good 5-80 Murray plants. Will sell any part at, he said, "Give away prices." For details call or see—M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—An all steel 5-70 Murray gin. This gin is located in the Lavon Lake basin and must be moved. Offered at a bargain.—C. E. Melton, McKinney, Texas.

Government type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 41 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—1 Centennial Gin 4-80, with belt distributor, 4 Continental XX huller, cleaner, feeders, 2 Centennial presses, condenser, 1 75 h.p. electric motor. Located Fort Valley, Ga., $2,250.00. —Trust Department, Box 348, Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—On account of a manager's death have decided to sell gin at Rule, consisting of 4-80 Continental gin, steam power, 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, double Mitchell feeders, big Lummus cotton dryer, ¼ block of land and residence. Priced to sell.—P. O. Box 1118, Abilene, Texas. Telephones: 5467, Res.; 8489, office.

FOR SALE—6-80 automatic Lummus gins with new ribs and saws, Automatic FEC Lummus huller cleaner feeders, lint flue and belt distributor. $1,000.00 Also one set Lummus seed scales, $300.00.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Cen-Tennial air blast gin lint flue. All air line connections. One gin just used past season. Other roll boxes changed over past season by factory men.—Cunningham Gin, Abernathy, Texas.

GOOD MACHINERY, priced to sell—A few of our many fine values listed below: Direct connected air blast gins—4-80 saw Murray ball bearing. 5-80 saw Lummus "Automatic." 5-80 saw Gullett. 2-80 saw Cen-Tennial steel "commander." 4-70 saw Murray. 4-70 saw Continental. 4-70 saw Cen-Tennial. 5-80 saw Munger I.S.&B.D. brush gins. Extractors—One 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter rebuilt wood frame bur machine. One 14 ft. wood frame Lokey bur machine. Four 66", 1935 model pressed steel flat belt F.E.C. extractors. Four 66", 1932 model F.E.C. pressed steel flat belt machines. Five 66" F.E.C. cast iron, ball bearing extractors. Two 66", 1940 model steel convertible V-belt driven machines. One 58" cast iron ball bearing F.E.C. extractor. Four 70-saw Model "H" Mitchell triple saw extractors. Several batteries Continental Double X and Triple X and Lummus L.E.F. feeders. One 50", 6-cyl. Continental steel incline cleaner. One 52" Murray 6-cyl. steel incline cleaner. One Murray steel Quad cleaner. Several four and six cyl. good reconditioned wood cleaners. One Hardwicke-Etter 5-cyl. incline wood frame cleaner with steel cylinders. One 50" type "M" Lummus steel ball bearing separator. One type "MS" Murray steel dropper. One Fairbanks and one Hardwicke-Etter double hopper seed scales. One Lummus tank type seed scale. New and rebuilt belt driven hydraulic pumps, rams and casings. New and rebuilt Cameron automatic trampers. Good used Murray and Continental EJ and Dixie trampers. One Murray and one Continental steel bound press. Pulleys, belting and transmission equipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Cotton compress preferably iron post, knocked down. Write—Gulf Shipside Storage Corporation, P. O. Box 1495, New Orleans 16, La.

WANTED—Big bur extractor. State type, make, wood or steel, length, condition and best price.—Box "V," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED — Used Hinckley fan drum dryer, cleaner. Give condition and best price. Box 82, Richardson, Texas.

WANTED—All steel 14 ft. bur machine. State make, right or left, and price.—Box "RY," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—One 14 ft. left hand Hardwicke-Etter bur machine with 5 or 7 cyl. extractor. Equipment must be all steel and in first-class condition. State where equipment is located and can be inspected. Also lowest cash price.—W. C. Pitts & Son, Inc., 154 N. Front, Memphis, Tenn. 8-4173.

WANTED—One iron or steel bound press, Murray preferred. Must be good condition and a bargain.—H. L. Kight, Dublin, Texas.

WANTED—4 good extractor feeders for Lummus automatic gin.—T. B. Kennard, 715 S. Green St., Longview, Texas.

WANTED—Steam drying equipment for three gin outfit equipped with Continental XX extractors. Gin is located in middle Georgia. Please reply giving description of equipment and best price to —DFW, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Wanted—Two 13⅜"x13⅜" hydraulic press boxes, preferably French press boxes. Contact—Minden Cotton Oil & Ice Co., Minden, La.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Night superintendent, with good recommendations, for an eight press oil mill, South Louisiana, good working conditions and salary. Furnish reference. Write—Box "CRM," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

EXPERIENCED oil mill superintendent open for connection. Prefers location in Texas or Oklahoma, but will go anywhere. Best of references Write—Box "NB." c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—General day superintendent for 6 press (hydraulic) mill located 70 miles northwest Houston, Texas. Must have full knowledge and qualifications for operation of oil mill. Write—The H. Schumacher Oil Works, Box 191, Navasota, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 150 h.p. LeRoi motor, in good condition, ready for use. Reason for selling: need more power.—Crawford Gin, Boyle, Miss.

FOR SALE—Link-Belt No. 5 car spotter complete with 550 volt 3 phase starter switch mounted. Also three heavy duty single sheaves for above spotter. This spotter is complete with switch controls and has never been used. Contact The Pine Level Oil Mill Company, Pine Level, N. C., for a good price on this machine.

FOR SALE—110 h.p. Type K Anderson semi-diesel engine. Recently overhauled and in good operating condition. Priced to sell.—Walter Craft, P. O. Box 1029, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

FOR SALE—One Caterpillar tractor diesel engine 110 h.p., in good operating condition, almost new; 1 12 ft., dry heat cottonseed sterilizer for either butane or natural gas fuel: will handle seed from four or five gins, sterilizer in first class condition. One all steel above ground butane gas tank, 1150 gallon capacity, in good condition. Write for prices on above—Wharton County Gin Co., Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 120-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse cold starting diesel engine. Can be demonstrated. 1 5-cyl. Hardwicke-Etter inclined cleaner and Boll Breaker Type I. and H. E. dropper.—L. E. Buice & Sons, Rt. 1, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Howe truck scale, 9x22 ft. and weighs up to 15 tons. In perfect condition. The first $350 gets it. Also about 200 feet of 9-inch conveyors, complete with troughs and covers—Corpus Christi Farmers Gin, Rt. 3, Corpus Christi, Texas.

SPECIAL POWER VALUES—Two 8-cyl. and 2 12-cyl. LeRoi engines, rebuilt. One 120 h.p. model GAK, 6-cyl. Waukesha. One 80 h.p. 4-cyl. rebuilt engine. One 80 h.p. model 32 Fairbanks-Morse diesel priced low. One 35 h.p., 4-cyl. power unit $350.00. One 25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 220 volt, 900 r.p.m. motor with starter. New Buda gas and diesel engines. New Westinghouse motors.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

BELT FOR SALE—Heavy 5-ply, raw edge, 10" wide, 73 ft. long, $75.00. Never used, guaranteed new condition.—Jack Williams, Box 196, San Marcos, Texas.

FOR SALE—40 h.p. Tips oil engine, complete, $400.00; 1 Murray Master six cleaner, $250.00; 1 Murray steel separator, $150.00; Smith-Triplex saw filer with motor, $50.00. All in first-class condition.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 Standard 14" pistons for Type Y 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine. Ginned about 500 bales cotton. Good as new. Bargain.—L. Fulton, Rt. 8, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Westinghouse motor, 100 h.p., 2200 volts, 1750 r.p.m.; G.E. motor, 75 h.p., 2200 volts, 900 r.p.m.; G.E. motor, 25 h.p., 220 volts, 1750 r.p.m.; G.E. motor, 10 h.p., 220 volts, 900 r.p.m. All these motors have modern starters and are in first class condition. 100 h.p. 6 cyl. Climax Trustworthy engine on steel skids. Model R6U, No. 3417.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

A. R. Staley Is Appointed Sales Promotion Manager

A. R. Staley, son of the founder of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., corn and soybean processors with headquarters at Decatur, Ill., has been appointed sales promotion manager of the firm.

Mr. Staley has been a director of the firm since 1941 and has served as active head of A. R. Staley Sales Co. at Phoenix, Ariz., from which he resigned to move to Decatur.

N and K Removal Exceeds Return in Fertilizer

Removal of nitrogen and potash by harvested crops in the United States exceeds the quantity returned in fertilizers and farm manures by 80 and 55 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the return of phosphorous exceeds crop removal by about 50 percent, says F. W. Parker, assistant chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering of USDA. In addition to removal through crops, large quantities of plant nutrients are removed from the soil by leaching and erosion.

Fertilizer Consumption In Alabama in 1949

Alabama farmers used more than a million tons of commercial plant food during the last crop year, according to a report issued by the State Crop Reporting Service. In commenting on this record-breaking consumption, J. C. Lowery, Alabama Polytechnic Institute extension agronomist, said: "It shows farmers are beginning to realize the necessity for using larger quantities of fertilizer. And when they increase the use of fertilizer, growers increase crop yields." Leading mixture was 4-10-7.

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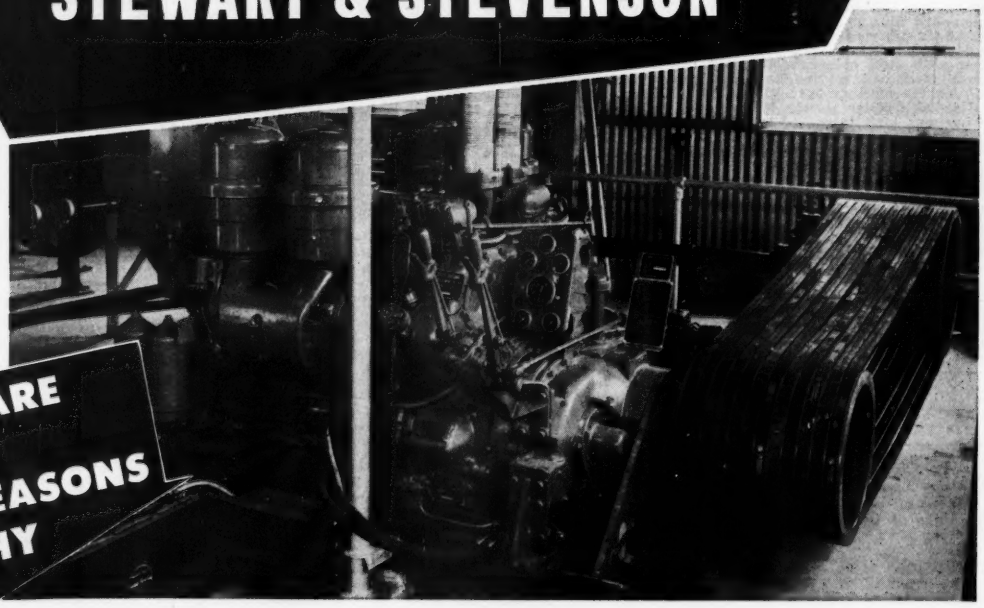

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2. **DIESEL DEPENDABILITY**—GM Diesel engines are recognized for their simplicity—for their dependability on continuous heavy-duty loads. They always start *instantly* in any weather—because they are 17 to 1 compression ignition engines . . . do not depend upon spark plugs, magnetos, or ignition wiring for their ignition.

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4. **TURN-KEY INSTALLATIONS**—Installations are *simple* when you deal with Stewart & Stevenson. We recognize the importance to you of being able to turn over to one company the full responsibility for proper engineering, proper installation of the engine. Our installation crews are equipped to make the *complete installation* . . . including engine, cooling system, tanks, drives and all incidentals, on a *turn-key basis*—thereby assuring you of complete and undivided responsibility for its *successful operation.*

5. **PARTS AND SERVICE**—There's no service quite like Stewart & Stevenson *SERVICE.* Our customer is always protected against costly shutdowns because we maintain the largest distributor stock of GM Diesel parts anywhere. What's more, there is a staff of factory-trained Stewart & Stevenson servicemen within two hours—or less time—of practically any point in Texas. These men drive fast panel-trucks equipped with all parts and tools . . . are available on 24-hour call, 365 days per year.

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Insect Situation

(Continued from Page 20)

trol. Among the investigations conducted at Tallulah is the determination of the winter survival of the boll weevil. Studies are made each fall to obtain the average number of weevils per acre in the surface trash of woods adjacent to cotton fields. Similar studies are made each March. During the fall of 1949 the examination of 200 samples of ground or surface trash collected from woods near cotton fields indicated that boll weevils had entered hibernation at the average rate of 3,231 per acre of ground trash. This was the largest number of weevils to enter hibernation in the vicinity of Tallulah during any fall since these studies were started in 1936, except the fall of 1945 when live weevils were found at the average rate of 4,199 per acre.

More serious to the cotton growers is the fact that during March 1950, the examination of 200 samples of ground trash indicated that weevils had survived the winter at the average rate of 2,202 per acre. This is the highest survival that has occurred during the fifteen years that these studies have been conducted. The next highest survival was last year (1949) when weevils survived at the average rate of 1,710 per acre. The third highest survival was in 1945 when they occurred at the rate of 1,512 per acre. During the other twelve years live weevils have been found during March at rates varying from 50 to 1,065 per acre. On a precentage basis 68 percent of the weevils that entered hibernation last fall at Tallulah were alive during March. During only two previous springs, 1941 and 1949, did a higher percentage of the weevils survive, but in those years there were not as many weevils in March because the weevil populations were lower the previous fall.

The summary of ground trash examination at Tallulah, as compiled by R. C. Gaines, is as follows:

Summary of Ground Trash Examinations Tallulah, La., 1936 to 1950

Year	Live Weevils Per Acre of Ground Trash	
	Fall	Spring
1935-36	——	141
1936-37	2,118	50
1937-38	519	186
1938-39	1,284	226
1939-40	2,243	190
1940-41	721	920
1941-42	1,484	327
1942-43	2,916	750
1943-44	2,488	625
1944-45	2,435	1,512
1945-46	4,199	1,065
1946-47	2,698	426
1947-48	1,178	177
1948-49	2,146	1,710
1949-50	3,231	2,202

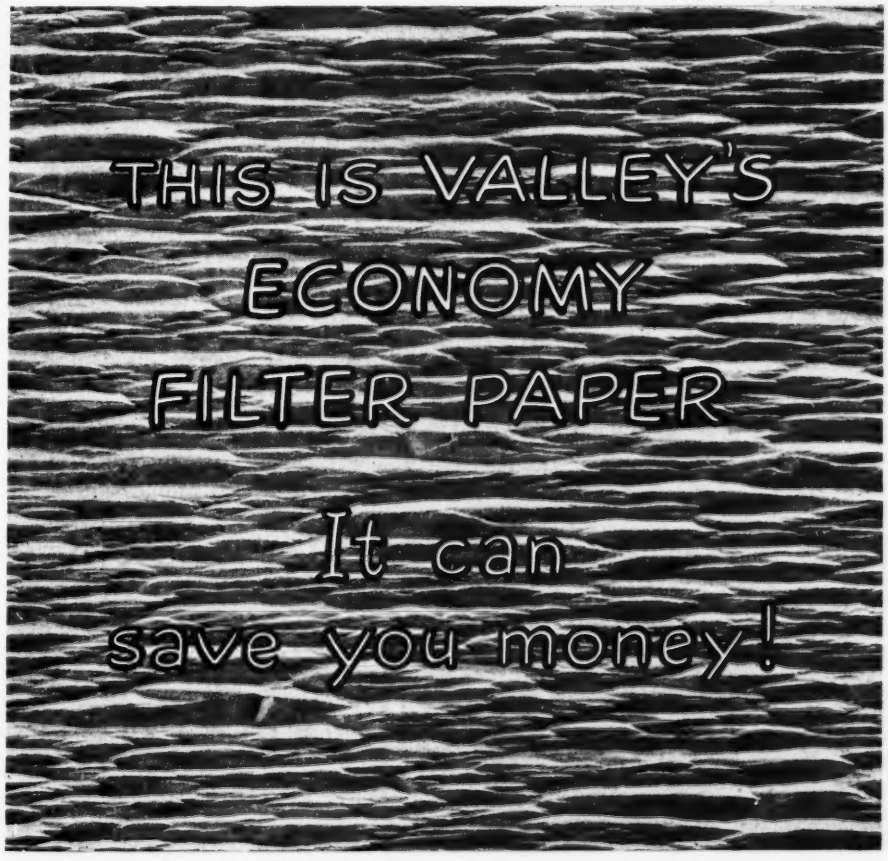
■ **TEXAS:** *McClennan County in central Texas*—K. P. Ewing, Waco, reported on April 6: *"The winter in the central Texas area was very mild.* The lowest minimum temperature during December was 24° on December 23. During January there were only eight days during which minimum temperatures below 32° were recorded. Minimum temperatures of 22° occurred on January 4 and 5. The lowest minimum temperature recorded for February was 32° on February 1. March was very warm with the exception of March 13 and 14 when minimums of 27° and 26° were recorded. *Winter temperatures have not been severe enough to cause appreciable weevil mortality.*

"The accompanying table gives comparative data of boll weevil activity in hibernation cages during March of the past 11 years. It will be noted that the activity (average number of weevils per inspection) was greater during March of 1950 than during March of any of the preceding 10 years. The weevil activity during the last five days of March 1950 ranged from 50 to 72 with an average of 58.6 weevils per inspection. The

Boll Weevil Activity in Hibernation Cages During March and Seasonal Survival, Waco, Texas, 1940 to 1950.

Year	No. of weevils installed	Avg. No. of weevils active, each inspection	Seasonal survival Percent
1940	5,000	0.8	0.20
1941	5,000	4.3	21.58
1942	5,000*	0.8	0.71
1943	5,000*	0.0	0.23
1944	5,000	20.0	2.80
1945	5,000	21.8	3.44
1946	5,000	4.9	1.32
1947	5,000	0.0	0.18
1948	5,000	0.8	0.22
1949	5,000	0.6	0.06
1950	5,000	24.9	?

*Three cages located in the woods were destroyed by fire in January, 1942, and two in February, 1943.



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But—and for you this is the heart of the matter—The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *does* reach cotton gins, cottonseed and other oilseed processors from California to the Carolinas—and it is the *only* publication that reaches the processors *exclusively*.

It goes only to the people in the cotton industry *you* are interested in—the buyers of power units, processing machinery, materials handling equipment, solvents, lubricants, bags and bagging, seed—and many other products used in a processing plant.

Here's a good yardstick for measuring the dominant position of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in its field: It is the official publication of the National Cottonseed Products Association (oil mills), the National Cotton Ginners' Association, and *every* state ginners' association.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

P. O. BOX 444 DALLAS 1, TEXAS

IN OUR FIFTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Too High a Price

■ **Last year insects cost the cotton farmer roughly 470 million dollars, the heaviest toll taken by cotton insects since 1927.**

data given in the table indicate that when the activity averaged four or more weevils per inspection during March the survival under natural conditions was high. *Weevil survival can be expected to be high during 1950.*"

Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley: A. J. Chapman, Brownsville, reported on March 23: "We have every reason to believe that the weevil carry-over will be heavier this season than last season. The stalk destruction was accomplished later in the fall of 1949 than in the fall of 1948 and records made in previous years have shown that a delay in stalk destruction increases weevil survival. The past winter was unusually mild and no freezing temperatures were recorded in the Lower Valley area. Due to the mild season the soca or volunteer cotton continued fruiting throughout the winter and afforded opportunity for boll weevil breeding. Boll weevils were found breeding on volunteer cotton plants throughout the winter months. Much higher carryover of boll weevils is expected this year than last year."

Herman S. Mayeux reported on April 20: "Weevils have moved into cotton from volunteer plants around the fields and already increasing on older cotton. One-third of the older fields examined have punctured squares. This would indicate that boll weevils can become a major pest in 1950. All of these fields are in Cameron and Hidalgo Counties."

Miscellaneous Cotton Insects in the Lower Rio Grande Valley

The entomologists and others interested in cotton production in the Lower Rio Grande Valley are cooperating in a cotton insect survey in that region. Herman S. Mayeux has issued seven cotton insect survey reports at weekly intervals from March 16 to April 27. The following records are taken largely from these reports:

Thrips

March 16: "Thrips are damaging cotton seedlings in almost every field in the three Lower Valley Counties: Hidalgo, Cameron, and Willacy. An emergency situation exists in the areas where cotton is planted near or following vegetable crops such as onions, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, etc. A few fields, especially in Willacy around Lyford, and scattered throughout Cameron have already been killed. Other cotton fields are seriously stunted. The thrips have moved onto seedling cotton within five days after it is up. Most killed or stunted fields are in the two-leaf or four-leaf stage."

March 23: "Thrips continue to kill or stunt fields of seedling cotton in all three Lower Rio Grande Valley counties. Practically every field is being noticeably damaged. Fields that were treated when silvering first began to appear have escaped serious damage."

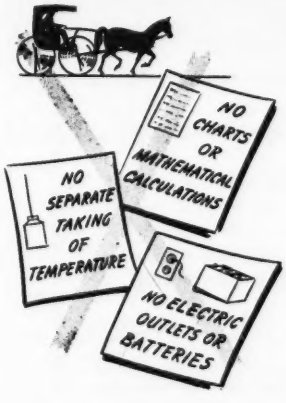
March 30: "Hundreds of cotton farmers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley purchased low volume sprayer machines and controlled thrips on seedling cotton during the week ending Wednesday, March 29. Others used airplane sprayers to good advantage. Very little dusting has been done because of the high winds. Thirps stunted several thousand fields because many farmers have delayed treatment waiting for calm weather when dusts can be used. Low volume sprays, applied successfully in high winds, make it possible to control early season insects so that the crop can fruit early.

"Almost every field in the vegetable-producing areas has needed poison as soon as it is up to a stand (within three days after it starts coming up). Farmers are learning to have the poison and sprayers ready ahead of time.

"Most treated fields need a second application after about 10 days. Farmers are urged to examine the underside of leaves when the plants begin to come up and afterwards and to use poison as soon as many of the leaves show a small amount of silvering underneath."

April 6: "Thrips continue to stunt young fields in the two-leaf to six-leaf stages, especially on land near to or following vegetable crops. At least 15 percent of the Valley fields were poisoned for thrips during the last seven days. Most of this was very young cotton."

April 13: "The fields are not severely stunted by either thrips or aphids as a year ago. Most farmers have controlled thrips before serious stunting occurred and the severe aphid outbreak



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of early April last year is slow in developing this year . . . Young fields that have just come up are still under attack by thrips. Thrips damage is hardly noticeable in most older fields."
April 20: "Thrips are of little importance except in a few very young, late planted fields."

Bollworm

A. J. Chapman, Brownsville, reported on March 25: "Eggs of the bollworm moths were found in small numbers in a few fields during the week."

R. L. McGarr, San Benito, reported on April 16: "Bollworms caused serious damage near Port Isabel."

Herman S. Mayeux, San Benito, reported on April 20: "Bollworms threaten in all areas. A few fields of squaring or blooming cotton have been under attack. One field in Mercedes has lost 20 percent of the squares to bollworms." On April 27: "Bollworm moths are depositing eggs on cotton throughout the area."

Aphids

Herman S. Mayeux reported on April 20: "Aphids are present in all of the fields and are rated as 'many' in 21 percent of the fields examined. Most of the poison used during the past week has been for aphid control. Factors causing the aphid build-up have been cool northers and the use of poisons which do not kill the aphids along with their insect enemies." On April 27: "Natural enemies are slaughtering aphids by the billions."

Cotton Fleahopper

Herman S. Mayeux reported on April 20: "Showers that fell in most of the Valley during the week will probably cause fleahoppers to increase. The survey shows that most squaring fields in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties have less than ten fleahoppers per one hundred terminal buds. A few fields have an average of fifteen or more hoppers per one hundred terminal buds." On April 27: "There has been almost no increase in fleahoppers during the week. Fleahoppers have been reported from almost every community in the three counties, including Willacy County. Recent showers are expected to bring on an increase soon."

Spider Mites

San Benito, April 16, R. L. McGarr reported: "Red spiders were noted in a number of cotton fields with serious infestations in a few."

Miscellaneous Cotton Insects in the El Paso Valley

L. W. Noble, Ysleta, reported April 14 that the Lygus and other sucking bugs that are destructive to alfalfa and cotton are nearly four times as numerous on alfalfa this year as in 1949. This may be due to the higher survival following the mild winter and also to the fact that spring is earlier than in 1949.

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BENZAHEX 3-10-40: Contains 3% gamma isomer of Benzene Hexachloride, 10% DDT and 40% sulfur; also available with 2% gamma isomer content (Benzahex 2-10-40).

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Alabama-Florida, Georgia Crushers to Hear Pace

The cottonseed situation and price support program will be discussed by Congressman Steve Pace of Georgia and H. W. Rainey, director of the PMA Commodity Office in Atlanta, at the opening session of the joint convention for the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association June 5 at Savannah, Ga.

J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia association, has announced that Congressman Pace will discuss "The Cotton and Cottonseed Situation, with Particular Reference to the Southeast" and Mr. Rainey will talk on "The Cottonseed Price Support Program in the Southeast."

T. R. Breedlove, state chairman of the Georgia PMA Committee, will also attend the convention, Mr. Moses said, and will be available for answering questions on the cottonseed price support program in Georgia although he will not appear on the convention program. Other speakers at the convention will be announced later. The meeting will be at the General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, June 5 and 6.

New Morgan Company Buys Farmville Mill nd Gin

Irvin Morgan, Jr., has announced formation of the Morgan Oil & Refining Co., with headquarters at 600 West Pine Street, Farmville, N. C.

The new firm has purchased the cottonseed oil mill, cotton gin and fuel sales equipment of the Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Co., which will continue the manufacture and sale of fertilizer. Mr. Morgan, who is immediate past president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, is president and manager of the Farmville Oil & Fertilizer Co.

Mechanization Conference:

Machines Save 75% Of Cotton Labor

Outstanding record of lowered production costs through use of machines will be shown at Stoneville July 13-15.

Representatives of agriculture, industry, and government attending the National Cotton Council's fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Stoneville, Miss., July 13-15, will review an outstanding record of accomplishment, Claude L. Welch, Council production and marketing director, has announced.

In every section of the Cotton Belt, maximum use of machines in cotton farming results in major economies, the Council official declared. He said that such economies are essential if cotton is to remain competitive in both domestic and foreign markets.

"Mechanization of land preparation and cultivation, combined with mechanical harvesting, has reduced by more than three-fourths the number of man-hours required to produce a 500-pound bale of cotton," Mr. Welch asserted.

In the Coastal Plains of North Carolina, he said, experiments have revealed that with one-row mule equipment and hand picking a total of 145.9 hours are required to produce a bale of cotton—including 15.3 hours for land preparation and planting, 33.6 hours for cultivation and hoeing, and 97 hours for harvesting.

"Two-row tractors, mechanical choppers, flame cultivators and mechanical pickers cut the man-labor requirements in the Coastal Plains to 25.2 man-hours per bale—four for land preparation and planting, 15.3 for cultivating and hoeing, and 5.9 for harvesting," Mr. Welch continued.

"Man-hour requirements in the Mississippi Delta are slashed from 138 to 31.5 when two-row tractor equipment and mechanical pickers are substituted for men and mules," he said. "Only 2.9 hours are required for land preparation and planting as compared with 6.2 under the old system. Cultivation and hoeing time is reduced from 41 hours to 22.9, and harvesting hours from 91.8 to 5.7.

"In California, researchers have found that only 25.4 man-hours are required to produce a bale of cotton when four-row equipment and machine pickers are used. This compares with 107.4 when mule equipment and hand picking are employed. In seedbed preparation and planting, four-row machines cut the hours from 21.4 to 2.7. Labor requirements for tilling and hoeing are reduced from 32.7 to 18.7 hours. Mechanical pickers gather the crop in only four hours, as compared with 53.3 for human pickers.

"On the Texas High Plains only 15.4 hours are needed to produce a bale of cotton when full four-row equipment and machine strippers perform the job. With one-row mule equipment and hand snapping, 66 hours are necessary. Machines on the High Plains lower seedbed and planting operation hours from 9.9 to 1.9, cultivation and hoeing from 19 to 9.9, and harvesting from 37.1 to 3.6."

The Cotton Council official said that it is estimated that by 1951 as much as 10 percent of the total cotton crop will be produced by completely mechanical methods.

"One of the principal purposes of the Stoneville conference will be to arrive at means whereby maximum mechanization may be made economically practical for an increasingly larger portion of the crop," Mr. Welch said. "We must stimulate more mechanization research and education if cotton, the nation's greatest agricultural commodity, is to hold and expand its markets in the face of growing competition."

Local hosts to the more than 600 delegates expected to attend the conference include the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Delta Council and Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

Mary Alice Wilkins and Ernest Stewart Marry

Two National Cotton Council staff members, Mary Alice Wilkins and Ernest Baker Stewart, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., were married at the Brooksville, Miss., Baptist Church April 29.

Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion director of the Council, served as best man for Mr. Stewart. Ushers included Bill Foreman and Tammy St. John of the Council staff.

Mr. Stewart is public relations manager of the Council and Mrs. Stewart was tour manager for the 1948 and 1949 Maids of Cotton.

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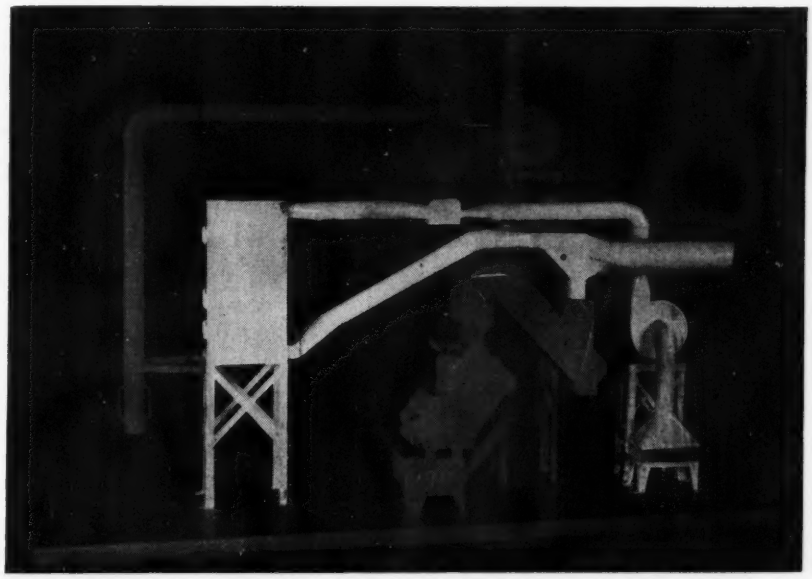

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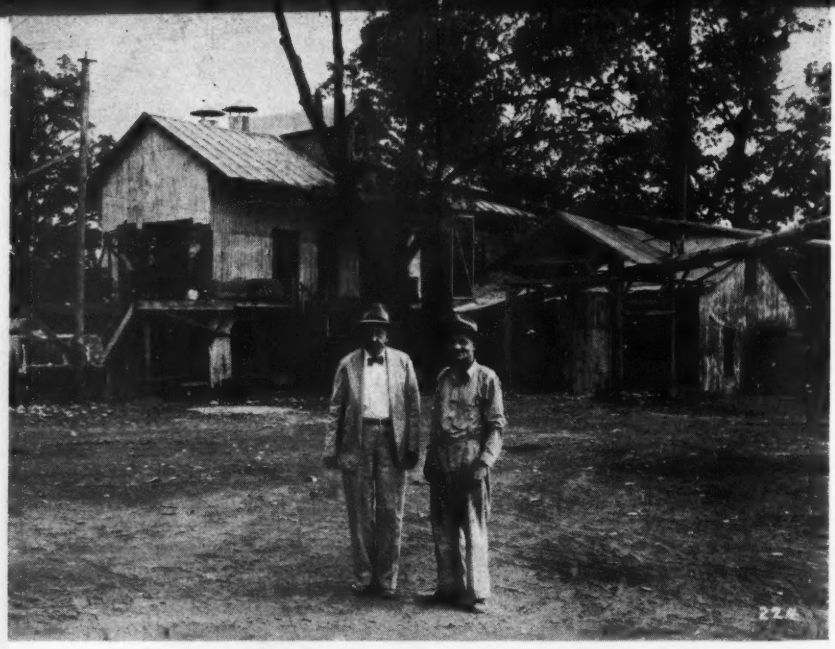
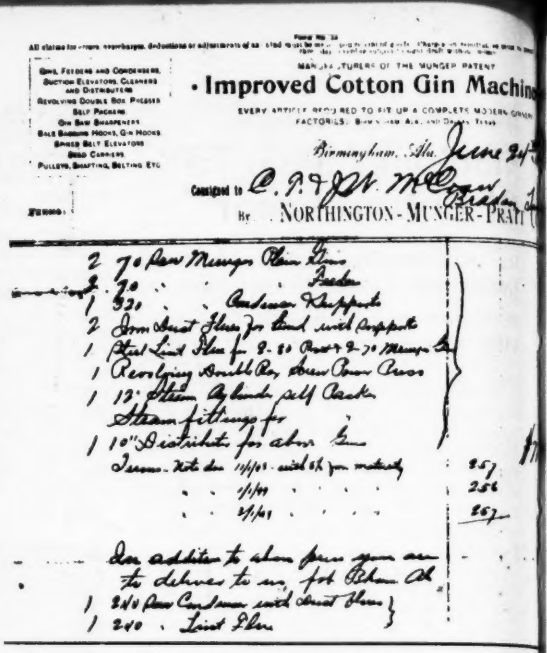


Taken in the summer of 1947, the above photograph shows the Mason Gin at Braden, Tenn. In the foreground are James W. McCraw (left) and his brother, T. D. McCraw, operator of the gin.



Improved Cotton Gin Machin

Invoice of June 24, 1898, gives details of additional equipment, including two ginstands, purchased at total cost of $770.

The C. T. McCraw & Co. Gin at Braden—a

Tennessee Landmark

Cost of early ginhouse was less than $500, but 1881 cotton crop of about 5 million bales was bringing 10 to 13 cents a pound.

A VETERAN GIN plant, believed to be the first steam-powered gin in West Tennessee, is the Mason Gin Co. at Braden, which still uses some of the original equipment in its present modern gin.

Built in 1881 by James W. McCraw and his brother, T. D. McCraw, the gin is now operated by J. H. McCraw, son of James W. McCraw, who died in 1948 at the age of 89.

Old records of the gin sent to *The Press* by Mr. McCraw point up the difference in gin operation and costs before 1900 and those of today. In a letter Mr. McCraw said:

"The first ginhouse at Braden was built by my father in 1881 at a cost of less than $500. Two ginstands were put into operation at the time, and the gin, powered by steam, was competing with horse-powered gins of the area. We believe it to be the first steam-powered gin in operation in West Tennessee.

"In 1898, two additional ginstands were installed and a pneumatic elevator system, which was the first in this area. Our records show that the equipment installed cost $770. This included a Munger double-box press, condenser and lint flue. This press, incidentally, packed an 800-pound bale during the season just past. However, the press now operates with a new tramper; the condenser and lint flue are still in use also.

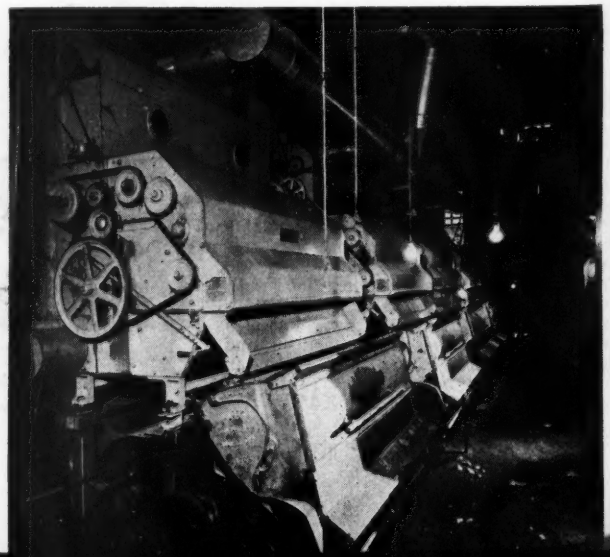
"We recall that in 1898 when the equipment was installed, the Munger people sent a man direct from Birmingham to direct the installation of the equipment and that he was paid at the rate of $3 a day until the job was complete.

"By our records, in 1881 the high on the New York spot cotton market was 13 cents and the low 10.44 cents, with the total production around 5,136,000 bales. In 1898, the high was 6.63 cents and the low 5.31 cents and total production was 11,435,000 bales. In the latter year our charge for ginning and wrapping a bale was $2.50."

An invoice covering the sale of the two additional ginstands and other equipment on June 24, 1898, shows terms of the sale were three notes, for $257, $256 and $257.

Although the structure has been modified through the years, Mr. McCraw said, the gin housing remains on the original site where it was built in 1881.

Interior view of the Mason Gin as it is today shows four modern ginstands and other equipment—a far cry from the original two stands set up in 1881.



Arkansas Farmers

"Sell" Cotton in Own County

Week-long program in Mississippi County points out value of cotton industry to all citizens. Other counties plan similar programs throughout Cotton Belt.

A week-long program to better inform its citizens of the myriad uses of its foremost product was carried out the first week in May by the "world's largest cotton producing county," Mississippi County, Arkansas.

Highlighted by the visit of the 1950 Maid of Cotton, Elizabeth McGee, May 6 and a speech by Allan B. Kline, Vinton, Iowa, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, May 2, Mississippi County Cotton Week included a cotton program in every community in the county. It was primarily a grassroots movement, with Mr. Kline's talk at Osceola the only county-wide attraction. Rather than an overall county celebration, the promotion program was a continuous observance in all communities sponsored by the Mississippi County Farm Bureau Federation, of which Harold Ohlendorf, Osceola, is president.

Under Mr. Ohlendorf's direction merchants, bankers, farmers, educators, women's club leaders and other community groups planned the individual programs for their own communities, including parades, trade days, style shows, dressmaking displays, speechmaking before luncheon, service and other clubs, guided tours of cotton industries, street dances, coronation of local cotton queens and other activities. Speakers on the theme of the observance, "Rediscovering Cotton," were furnished by the National Cotton Council. Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Council president, spoke at the end of a tour by memphis businessmen.

Coinciding with National Cotton Week, the Mississippi County promotion was a test of the belief that the farmer should have a greater interest in the promotion of his product and should make an effort to sell his wares to his neighbors, whose livelihood so often depends on his economic position. Although not part of the grassroots public relations program outlined at the National Cotton Council's meeting last January, the Mississippi County program was fundamentally an application of sales promotion. Its success has been followed by plans for similar observances in several other counties, including a program in Marlboro County, S. C., beginning May 8, and another in Cleveland County, N. C., later in May. Similar events are being discussed for Coahoma and LeFlore Counties, Miss., with the cooperation of the Delta Council. Tentative plans are being made for programs at Pine Bluff, Ark., and in Louisiana, where the Louisiana Delta Council will cooperate.

Four counties in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas are expected to join in an observance in 14 communities late in May, and another program is planned for the seven-county area around Lubbock, Texas.

Texas Directors of National Ginners Are Announced

Texas directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association have been announced by Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. They are:

Three-year term: W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; H. P. Donigan, Whitewright; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas.

Two-year terms: Max C. Smith, San Marcos; S. N. Reed, O'Brien; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown.

One-year terms: C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Maurice Goodwin, Afton; W. J. Ely, Snyder.

Heretofore Texas has had three members on the national association's board, but at the March meeting of National Cotton Ginners' Association directors in Memphis it was voted to increase the board from 16 to 48 directors. Each state's quota of directors was thereby tripled, so that Texas now has nine representatives on the board. Nominations were made by a nominating committee during the annual convention of the Texas ginners in Dallas early in April.

What the Gins Lost

■ **Last year each gin lost the revenue from over 350 bales of cotton (average) because of insect damage.**

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Cotton Council Is Given Award

Is cited for distinguished accomplishment in field of public relations through program "to develop markets, expand trade and create goodwill" for cotton.

The National Cotton Council has been named one of 10 winners across the nation of the *Public Relations News* Annual Achievement Award for distinguished accomplishment in the field of public relations in 1949.

The award was made to Harold A. Young, president of the Council, by Denny Griswold, co-editor of *Public Relations News*, at a luncheon of the Board of Directors of the Council at the Hotel Peabody May 11.

Mrs. Griswold, who with Glenn Griswold edits *Public Relations News*, said that the award was being made to the Cotton Council "for executing a public relations program to develop markets, expand trade and create goodwill for the cotton industry." Winners were selected from hundreds of organizations whose public relations programs were studied during 1949 by the editors of *Public Relations News*.

The award luncheon was held in conjunction with the spring meeting of the Cotton Council Board of Directors. H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., vice-president of the Council and chairman of its committee on public relations, presided at the luncheon.

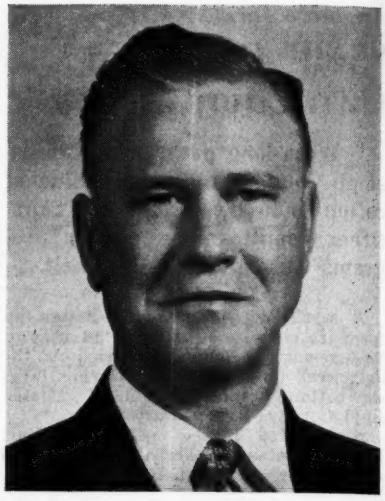
In addition to Council officers and board members, the luncheon was attended by officers of the Valley Oilseed Processors Assocation, National Cottonseed Products Association, American Cotton Shippers Association, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, Southern Cotton Shippers Association and American Cotton Cooperative Association, all of which maintain offices in Memphis. Also attending were members of the Council public relations and sales promotion staffs, Council division heads and representatives of the press and radio.

Barbecue, Buffet Dinner On Agenda for Crushers

Entertainment features for the forty-first annual convention of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association at Biloxi June 14-15 have been announced by J. A. Rogers, Jackson, secretary.

Crushers and their guests will have a barbecue supper at Buena Vista Beach June 14. A luncheon for the visiting ladies will be given in the Hurrican Room of the headquarters hotel, Hotel Buena Vista, on the second day. That night a cocktail party in the same room will be followed by a buffet dinner and dancing.

• Estimates place the value of grass that goes into the production of meat and dairy products at close to $5,000,000,000 a year.



With Stewart and Stevenson

N. J. (Tiny) HERMAN, above, has recently joined Stewart and Stevenson Services, Inc., as a power application engineer in the Engine Division of the Houston, Texas, headquarters. His work will be primarily in the development of industrial and oilfield applications for diesel power, a field in which he has had long experience. Herman's wide service in industry and in oilfields, both in Texas and in the East, qualifies him easily for the duties of his new position with Stewart and Stevenson Services, "the nation's largest distributor of General Motors diesels."

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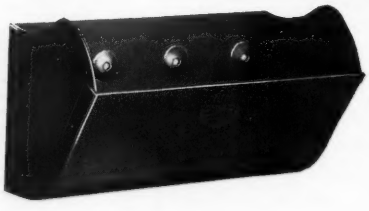

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Mission to TURKEY

• An American team of agricultural experts is on an ECA mission to Turkey to aid that ancient country in its efforts to replace primitive production practices with modern methods.

This is the text of a letter to *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* dated April 11, from D. T. Killough, Associate Professor of Agronomy, Texas A. & M. College. H. P. Smith, to whom he refers in his letter, is Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the college.—ED.

I HOPE you will pardon my long delay in answering your kind letter regarding the ECA mission to Turkey in which H. P. Smith and I are engaged. We were so rushed during the latter part of February and early March making plans to leave that we neglected to do several things that we should have done.

• **To Aid in Improving Agriculture**—Our mission, of course, is of an agricultural nature and we are serving as consultants to the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture. H. P. will handle the farm machinery phases and I will handle the phases that have to do with cotton production and quality improvement. It is all a part of the general ECA set-up, operating under the Marshall Plan. We expect to remain here in Turkey for a period of one year only and have been given official leaves of absence from the College. We will be back on the job doing our best to serve the agricultural interests of Texas and the Nation by next March 10. Meanwhile, we will endeavor to assist the Turkish Government in planning a long-time program of agricultural development and modernization.

There are six in our group at present, headed by Dr. Elmer A. Starch, secretary, Great Plains Agricultural Council, Lincoln, Neb. Other members are Martin Housmeier, Bozeman, Mont., who is serving as consultant on conservation and grassland improvement; Harry Gould, assistant director, Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln, Neb., consultant on extension service methods; Burl Winchester, Fargo, N. D., consultant on livestock feeding and range management; H. P. Smith, and myself. Two other men are scheduled to come—one on irrigation methods and one on farm management and economics.

Turkey is a very old and interesting country and is often referred to as the cradle of civilization. Tarsus in Southern Turkey, near Adana, where I will be working a lot with cotton problems, is the birthplace of Paul, the Apostle. Twelve of the early Christian churches were established within a few hundred miles of us, and the crusaders marched over this area nearly a thousand years ago.

• **Primitive Farming Methods**—Farming methods for the most part are quite primitive and it is a common sight to see a farmer breaking his land and cultivating his crops with a pair of oxen and a forked stick and handle for a plow. Much of the seeding of small grain, cotton and corn is done by hand, for the Turkish farmer has a large family usually, and the size of the average farm ranges from four to 40 acres (the latter a real plantation). Threshing of small grain is by hand on the smaller farms and the grain is hauled to the railroads or seacoast, often miles away, on the backs of donkeys or in small carts drawn by oxen.

• **Modern Methods, Too**—The other side of the picture is about like this: The present government in Turkey is an eager and forward-looking group who are doing their best to help develop the agricultural and industrial interests of the country. A number of large state-owned farms are in operation, where the most modern equipment is in use, and the latest agricultural practices are being employed. This involves the use of 1950-model tractors, one-way plows, power-drawn cultivating equipment, self-propelled combines, and trucks for hauling. Planting seed are treated to control diseases; multiple ingredient insecticides such as 3-5-40, toxaphene, chlordane, etc., are used to control cotton insects. Commercial fertilizers and legumes are used to increase the yield and quality of the crops, and modern methods of harvesting and storage of crop products are being studied.

All of this is going on at the several large State-owned and State-operated farms, in various parts of Turkey. Very little of it is in use on the average farm. The big job ahead is to get these modern and efficient practices adopted by the ordinary Turkish farmer. This is not an easy task, for by tradition, through thousands of years, these people have tended their flocks and have tilled their small fields by oxen and by hand. There are little or no systems of roads (farm-to-market roads, as we know them), no rural electrification lines or rural telephones. Much of the rural population cannot read and write, but they are a thoroughly honest and hard-working people who seem eager to learn when more modern methods are shown them.

• **Larger Cities Are Modern**—In wide contrast, the cities are quite modern in every respect. Attaturk Boulevard in Ankara, the capital, reminds you of the main street in any big Texas town.

This is what I have seen and have been told during our first two weeks in Turkey. When we return in June from our 1500-mile reconnaisance survey of Southern and Western Turkey I will no doubt have more to tell you.

(P. S. Turkey abounds in oranges, grapefruit, lemons, figs, olives, grapes, nuts of all kinds, cherries, plums, peaches —in addition to large crops of tobacco, wheat, cotton, corn, flax and sugarcane.)

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Emulsorized for New Quick-Method Cakes

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Cotton Production in India

(Continued from Page 11)

the wooden point. Generally, the land is plowed as soon as possible after the first rains. Plowing is done four times, twice lengthwise and twice crosswise. This method breaks up the clods and makes a firm seedbed. Next, a log or heavy board is dragged over the field to further break the clods. Sometimes the land is plowed with a moldboard before the rains begin. This is not a common practice, however, because it requires two to four yoke of oxen and most cultivators, having only one, must hire additional oxen from their neighbors when they use a turning plow.

• **Planting**—Practically all of the cotton in India is planted in rows, generally with an indigenous one-, two- or four-row planter.

All types of planters are similar in design. The beam, which the oxen pull, is fastened to the frame of the planter, which is generally a 4"-by-4"-piece of wood that may vary from three to five feet in length and which has a handle. To the frame are fastened "chows," which are the points that make the furrow into which the seeds are dropped. The chows generally have metal points. Immediately above the metal point, holes are drilled through the chows and one end of bamboo poles is inserted. Cups are attached to the other end. The cups may be wooden or they may be metal funnels into which the seed are dropped by hand. At least two people are required to operate the cotton planter, one to drive the oxen and guide the planter and the second, generally a woman, to drop the seeds into the cup.

The rows may be 12 to 24 inches wide. In some fertile cotton areas like the Broach, the rows may be wider. Practically all of the cottonseed planted in India is slick so that there is little danger of the planter becoming clogged with seed.

• **Thinning**—Thinning may be done with a short-handled hoe or with a kharpa. If the hoe is used, the worker bends over to chop the surplus plants out of the rows. A more common practice is the use of the flat-bladed, short-handled kharpa. The worker squats between the rows and cuts the surplus plants by pushing the blade through the stalks.

• **Cultivating**—Cultivation is generally done with animal-drawn equipment until cotton is too high for the animals to walk between the rows. Most of the "cultivators" are a type of scraper, which is a blade 12 to 18 inches wide that fits between the rows of cotton. As the blade is pulled through the rows just below the surface of the soil, it cuts the stalks of the weeds. The number of cultivations depend upon the amount of rain and general growing conditions. But usually four times are suffcient to keep the weeds in check.

• **Picking**—By picking time the monsoon has ended and there is little likelihood that further rains will fall. Consequently, picking is leisurely. One person usually picks 40 to 60 pounds a day. Pickers do not use cotton picking sacks as in the United States nor baskets as in Brazil but use part of their clothing, the sari. It is a long piece of cloth that is wrapped around the body with part of it thrown over the shoulders or head. This long headpiece is tied so as to form a pocket in the back. As the cotton is picked, it is put into this pocket.

Because of the small size of the farms, most of the crop is picked by the farm wife, her children and neighbors of the pickers may be hired.

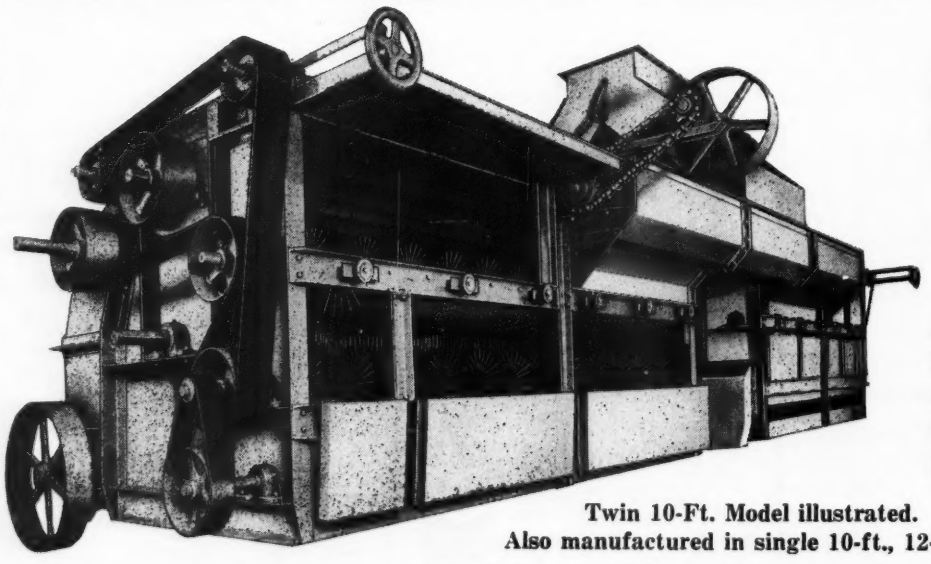
• **Yields**—In India, average yields per acre for cotton are the lowest in the world. The average yield for Indian provinces is 86 pounds per acre, for states 84, and for Hyderabad 59 pounds per acre. In some areas, such as Broach, yields are considerably higher than the average. Low yields may be attributed to continuous cropping of the land and to the use of fertilizers only on food crops.

• **Other Crops Grown With Cotton**—In all of India, cotton is grown in rotation with other crops. In the major cotton areas, it is grown with jowar and, in the Deccan, peanuts are added to the rotation. In Madras Province, irrigated cotton is grown in rotation with rice or other cereals, such as millets.

Frequently the cotton field will have two rows of jowar planted between every sixth to tenth row of cotton. This rotation is fixed to insure some food for the cultivator. Most cultivators will plant food grains in preference to a cash crop because it is cheaper to raise food than to buy it.

• **Planting and Harvesting Periods**—Cotton is planted from April through November and harvested from September

Cen-Tennial Improved Giant Hull Extractor



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through July. In the important Oomras tracts and northern Bombay Province, planting is done from June to July and harvesting from October to March.

GINS

About a hundred years ago saw gins were tried and found unsuited to Indian cotton. Since then roller gins have been used exclusively on cottons native to India, except the Punjab and Sind. When the Punjab was divided, a few saw gins remained in East Punjab where small quantities of American-Punjab cotton are grown.

Cotton gins are owned by local merchants, textile mills and larger merchants in Bombay. Many of the smaller upcountry ginners do not press their cotton but sell it loose to textile mills or for extra factory consumption. Other ginners send their lint to pressing plants for baling. As an indication of the proportion of gins to presses in East and West Khandesh, there are 233 ginneries and only 80 presses.

Pressing charges are the same as ginning charges. In 1948 they amounted to $1.67 a bale for each service. Pressing also includes bagging and ties and identification. Practically all bales in India are pressed to high density; that is, 30 to 40 pounds per cubic foot.

Even when there is a press and a gin in the same compound, lint cotton is frequently stored for some time before pressing. If there is sufficient dew fall, the dry cotton absorbs moisture from the air. If the weather is unusually dry, a fire hose may be used to sprinkle the ground and occasionally some of the water may be sprayed directly on the cotton. Seed cotton is also stored in the open.

Before pressing, the cotton is generally passed through a cleaner to remove some of the trash in the lint. This cleaning process also enables the dealer to mix various qualities of cotton so that he has a uniform bale. In some sections, such as the Jarila tracts, short-staple cotton may be mixed with the longer Jarila. This practice was particularly encouraged when the futures contract in Bombay called for the delivery of ¾-inch staple. Jarila normally staples 25/32 to 13/16. After the futures contract was raised to 25/32, the practice of mixing declined somewhat. Unfortunately, in these tracts, particularly in the central provinces and Madhya Bharat, two or more varieties of cotton are grown. The local governments have not as yet enforced laws against mixing nor have they enacted one-variety laws limiting the production of cotton to the variety best adapted to the area.

HANDLING COTTON

Indian cotton bales are completely wrapped in burlap and tied with three straps of metal. Each of these straps is wrapped around the bale about three times, giving the appearance of nine or more bands on the bale. No buckles are used, but the ends of straps are tucked under so that they do not slip. Each bale is marked with the gin bale number, the pressing bale number, the number of the gin and the number of the press, and generally the quality of the cotton, or the trade name.

Once the bale is pressed, it is not sampled until it is ready for sale either to a mill or an export merchant. The sampling generally takes place in Bombay or some other central market. Samples are

HINCKLEY

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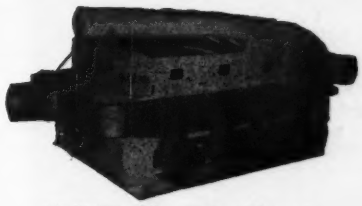

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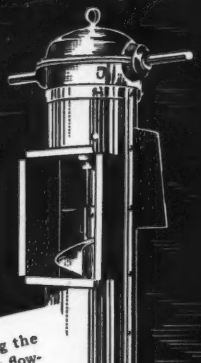

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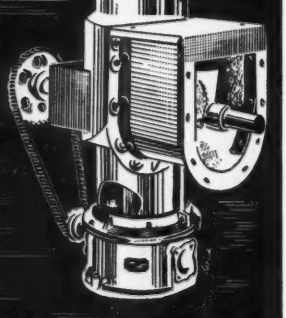

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not taken from every bale but from random bales out of each sales lot. For example, if a buyer purchases 100 bales, a four- to eight-pound sample would be removed from two or three bales. To obtain these samples the bales are broken open and the cotton removed from the center of the bale. If there is any reason to suspect a lot is not uniform, samples may be drawn from other bales. When lots are suspected of being thoroughly mixed, small samples may be drawn from every bale in the lot. This situation rarely occurs, however.

MARKETING

• **How the Grower Sells His Cotton**—Growers sell their cotton in a variety of ways, depending on the cotton area and local customs. About 70 percent of the crop is sold by cultivators in village markets but much of it is resold in the town markets.

In the villages the local buyer may be a small local merchant or a traveling buyer. The traveling buyer usually purchases from local merchants as well. This buyer may operate on his own account, for a merchant in the town market, a ginner, a millowner or even a Bombay merchant or exporter.

The village money lender rarely takes part in the marketing process. But the cutivator may agree to sell his cotton to the local merchant or a ginner who advances him funds for seed and other expenses directly connected with crop production. The price for the cotton is generally not fixed at the time of making the loan. In practically all cases the cultivator agrees to deliver the seed cotton to the nearby market, a concentration point such as the railroad, or directly to the cotton gin. The delivery point may be 20 to 30 miles from the cultivator's village. Since the trip is made by ox-cart, many cultivators spend as much as a week delivering their load of cotton to the buyer.

The town markets are well organized and regulated. In Hubli, Bombay Province, for example, the marketing area is near the edge of the city and covers about a square mile. Roughly 70 cotton brokers have their offices on the grounds

Your Own Little Hell

* * *

OF all the torments that plague the human race the worst are envy and hate. The man or woman who gives over to envy, jealousy, and covetousness builds a private little hell to stew in. Hate does not hurt the one who is hated but it poisons the life of the hater.

In many a town, with its outward appearance of peace and harmony among neighbors, envy and hate behind closed doors and drawn blinds have destroyed peace and have stopped progress. Where abide hate and envy there can be no peace, no co-operation, no progress, in the home, shop, church, or community.

Envy has been called a form of insanity. The mind that is warped by hatred of everyone who has more of wealth or fame is certainly not normal, let the psychiatrists define it as they will.

I used to knew a sweet old lady who never had much of this world's goods but who was thankful for small blessings and radiantly happy about the good fortune of her friends. She had found the secret of philosophers for happiness although she would have been amazed to have been told so. I also have known young and handsome women, enjoying great advantages, who were miserable because some of their friends had bigger automobiles, more and finer dresses, and bigger houses.

A chamber of commerce manager told me recently that he had to leave a good job in a nice town because his "hate list" got too long. This was not a list of people who hated him. It was a list of people whom he had allowed himself to come to hate.

An old politician, famous in Texas thirty years ago, once told me that "a man doesn't have time to hate more than three people actively at one time."

God pity the heart that harbors envy and hate like worms gnawing at its very life. Communities can survive fire, flood, famine, and pestilence but they cannot grow with envy and hate.

The current song "Dear Hearts and Gentle People" reflects the love of the home town that is expressed by someone who, no doubt, has been away a long time. He has forgotten the gossip, the backbiting, the lying, the cheating, the envy and hate, and he sees only the kindness and charity that every town has to some extent, at least on the surface.

More important in community building than statistics of population, bank deposits, building permits, barrels, bales, and bushels are the hearts of good neighbors who will work together for a better town without envy and hate.—Hubert M. Harrison, general manager, East Texas Chamber of Commerce, in *East Texas*, the Chamber's official publication.

We Have the Weapons

■ We have the poisons, the equipment (both dust and spray), and we have the know-how to effectively control cotton insects this year. Reports of weevil carry-over indicate we shall need to make full use of these weapons to avoid severe losses to insects in 1950.

and many of them have warehouses attached to their offices. There is also a large area where cultivators and other owners of cotton take their cart loads of cotton for display and sale. There are frequently three or four double rows of carts tipped up on one end so that buyers can examine the quality of the seed cotton. Few cultivators sell their cotton direct to buyers. Generally they sell through a broker. The broker, like a commission man on a livestock market in the United States, attempts to obtain the highest price for the cultivator. The various buyers in the market will bid on the cotton as the broker takes them around to the cotton consigned to him.

In this market, bids are made by a curious system that is used widely in India. The broker covers his hands with a piece of cloth and each buyer in turn conveys his price by means of a code using finger signs. After the price is conveyed, there may be a long discussion of the price without mentioning a specific figure. If a buyer desires to revise his bid, he again covers his hands and passes the new price under cover. If the cultivator thinks the price is too low, he may ask the broker to store the cotton and sell it later. The broker weighs the cotton for both the seller and the buyer. He is supervised by the market organization that enforces fair weight regulations upon its members or by provincial government legislation controlling the weighing system for a particular market. No attempt has been made to enact uniform weight laws for an entire province.

In addition to brokers, there are cooperative selling societies that are designed to reduce the cost of cotton marketing and insure a higher price for the cultivator. The Indian Central Cotton Committee in cooperation with some provincial and state governments organized 104 of these societies.

A third type of cotton marketing is found in the Surat district. Within 35 miles of Surat City, there are five cooperative gins owned by cultivators. These gin associations were also organized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The gins process the cultivators' cotton and pool the bales for joint sale. The pool market is in Surat City where the bales are arranged by grades and auctioned to the highest bidder.

• **How the Ginner Sells His Cotton**—Cotton ginners sell their cotton direct to mills or to cotton merchants in Bombay or ship it to Bombay for sale on the spot market. A few ginners are also traders on the futures market and may use their cotton to deliver against futures contracts.

In buying cotton, a ginner studies the quality of the seed cotton by pulling the staple length and inspects the amount of dirt and trash on the lint. He will also consider the ginning percentage in determining the price. The Indian Central Cotton Committee announces the ginning percentage for the various varieties of seed distributed throughout India, and the ginner uses this ginning percentage in his calculations. In some cases where the seed may be "running out," however, he may gin a small amount of cotton to estimate the ginning percentage before deciding on a final price.

Since seed is not crushed for oil in India, there is no occasion to consider the oil content of the seed in arriving at a price. Except for planting, all seed is used for cattle feed so that the price varies only with the demand by cattle owners. The seed price is not a major factor in ginning operations in India.

Because of the inadequate system of government crop reporting, the major cotton firms in Bombay City maintain an upcountry organization to obtain information on the acreage, weather conditions, crop conditions, estimated yields and other factors affecting the crop. The

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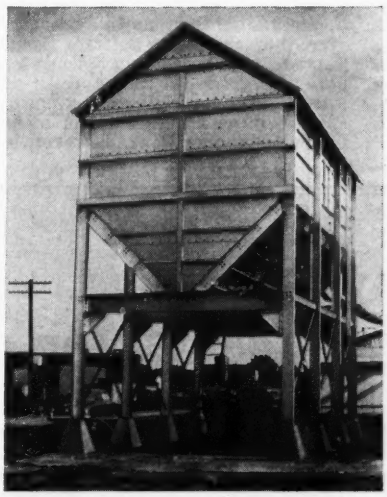

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Cotton Committee carries on similar activities on a less extensive scale in the major cotton-growing areas. When it issues its reports, therefore, they are based not only on the committee's own reporting system but on that of the big companies as well.

• **Futures Market**—The East India Cotton Association maintains a futures market in Kalbadevi, Bombay. Trading is similar to that of other futures markets in the world.

Prior to the war, there were three futures contracts, "Broach," "Oomras," and "Bengals," which practically covered all of the cottons grown in the country. Due to the change in the character of the crop in recent years and the switch to longer-stapled varieties, a new contract called the Indian Cotton Contract was developed in 1942. Jarila, grown in the Khandesh districts of the Bombay Province, was considered fairly representative of the Indian cotton crop and accordingly was constituted as the basis. Certain modifications were made last year. Currently the basis is "machine ginned" Jarila of 25/32-inch staple and fine grade grown in the Khandesh districts. Verum, Cambodia, Upland and Gaorani cottons from the Oomras tracts are tenderable against the Indian Cotton Contract. For other cottons, delivery contracts can be entered into at agreed premiums over the Jarila futures quotations.

The over-all control of futures trading is regulated by the Bombay government. Any changes proposed by the association must first be approved by the provincial government.

Trading is subject to the maximum and minimum prices fixed by the government of India. Whenever the quotation touches either point, a bell rings and trading stops.

• **Bombay Spot Cotton Market**—All Bombay cotton merchants as well as many mills maintain offices in the building that houses Bombay's spot cotton market. Usually the seller carries his samples from office to office where the interested buyers inspect and bid on the cotton. The samples generally average 10 pounds from three bales for lots of more than 50 bales. If the buyer is interested, he returns the samples and a price is agreed upon. The delivery terms are usually Bombay warehouse, actual tare, delivery weights with payment in cash within two days of the acceptance of delivery. The warehouses are located in Sewri within the Port Trust area and all are within a half mile of the spot cotton market. The transactions are made direct without the benefit of a commission man or broker. The only exception would be when one exporter sells to another through a broker.

COTTON CLASSIFICATION

• **Grade**—There are several standard grades for Indian cotton. The boxes for these grades are prepared annually and might not be identical with the boxes for the preceding season. In general, however, they are fairly uniform from year to year. It is exceedingly difficult to compare the grade of Indian roller-ginned cotton with American saw-ginned. One of the cotton companies has made the following comparisons, however, which they consider merely an approximation:

India	United States
Super-choice	Middling
Choice	Strict Low Middling Bright
Extra Superfine	Strict Low Middling
Superfine	Low Middling Bright
Fine	Low Middling
Fully Good	Good Ordinary
Good	Good Ordinary

• **Staple Length**—Indian cotton is classified by staple lengths of 1/32- to an inch. It has been customary, however, to classify Indian cotton slightly shorter than cottons classified in the United States. For example, an American classifier may designate a sample 15/16 of an inch while the Indian classifier would consider the same staple 29/32.

• **Indian Commercial Cottons**—The commercial designations for Indian cottons have a historical background. Bengals, for example, were originally produced in Bengal Province. Oomras was a general description derived from the name of the city Amraoti, sometimes called Oomravati. Other cottons, such as Dholleras, Broach, Surat and Comptas derive their names from the ports through which they were exported. In South India, "Tinnevellies" describe the cotton produced in the district by that name. Northerns and westerns indicate the region from which the cotton came in relation to Madras City.

WAREHOUSES

For the past 150 years, Bombay has been the principal Indian port for both the importation and the exportation of

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cotton. In some years four to five million bales moved through this port. Practically all of the public cotton warehouses are located in the Port Trust area at Sewree, all within a mile of the spot cotton market. The various cotton merchants in Bombay lease these warehouses for storing their cotton before shipment to domestic mills or for export.

COTTON IMPROVEMENT AND SEED DISTRIBUTION

The Indian Central Cotton Committee in cooperation with provincial and state governments maintains 13 cotton experiment stations in the major cotton-producing areas of India. There is no one central station for conducting work that would apply throughout India. Each station specializes in the types of cotton most suited to the area surrounding the station. The only possible exception is the Surat station where hybrids of Asiatic and American cotton are being developed. As promising hybrids are produced, seed is sent to other stations where experiments are carried out on its suitability to local conditions.

Most experiment stations have a cotton specialist who is responsible for distributing improved seed to cultivators. This specialist is generally not a cotton breeder but more like an extension worker. He is employed by the Cotton Committee and is responsible to it. However, he works in close cooperation with the district agricultural officers and the extension services of the various provinces and states. This cotton specialist gets cultivators to multiply the seed that has been developed by the experiment station. Generally he has four groups of such multiplication farms. The first group receives the seed direct from the experiment station and plants it under the supervision of the cotton specialist. He and his assistants rogue the fields to remove any off-type plants that may appear. After the cotton is mature, it is picked under the supervision of the cotton specialist and sold to a buyer who agrees to gin the seed separately and deliver to the cotton specialist. The cultivator receives about 15 percent more for his seed than if he had sold it on the open market. The second group increases the seed from the first-year group, the third group from the second and the fourth from the third group. The methods used for protecting the purity of the seed are the same as for the first group. By the fifth year, there is generally enough seed to plant at least half of the cotton area of a district. After that the Cotton Committee assumes that the seed will be distributed widely throughout the area through what it calls "natural spread."

With such close supervision of the multiplication and distribution of improved cottonseed, it is doubtful that a system of certifying seed like that in the United States would be suitable to Indian conditions. The cotton specialists have done outstanding work in convincing the cultivators to use improved varieties and, in general, have convinced the cultivators to maintain varietal purity. In most sections the cotton trade, including the ginneries, has been willing to cooperate because they as well as the cultivators gain. Only in areas where the provincial or state government has failed to cooperate in passing one-variety laws has this system shown weaknesses. It is particularly noticeable in the central provinces and Berar and Madhya Bharat. The local government in these two areas has failed to pass effective one-variety laws so that not only an improved variety but also one or more types of short cotton are grown. As a result, there is considerable mixing in some years of short staple cottons with the long-staple improved variety. This miving is not only done by the cultivators but also by the ginners and sometimes by the merchants.

Portuguese Consumption Of Cotton Is Up

Cotton consumption in Portugal has regained former levels after a decline from April through September due to a shortage of power.

During November, December, and January mills resumed their normal level of consumption of 13,000 to 14,000 bales (480 pounds net) per month. It is estimated that total consumption in the 1949-50 season will be slightly above the 151,000 bales consumed by the Portuguese mills in the 1948-49 season.

Imports into Portugal during the first six months (August through January 1950) have been reported at 71,430 bales. About 94 percent of these imports have been from the colonial areas of Mozambique and Angola and the remaining six percent from Egypt and Brazil.

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USDA Reports on

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Ginning charges: According to data obtained from 12.5 percent of the gins in active operation during the 1949-50 season, the average charge paid by growers for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton was $10.47. During 1948-49, the similar charge was $9.65 per standard-weight bale. Charges at gins for bagging and ties in 1949-50 averaged $3.38 per bale or about 32 percent of the total charges. In 1948-49 the average charge for bagging and ties was $3.09 per bale. Ginning charges by States in the 1949-50 season ranged from an average of $13.79 per 500-pound bale in Missouri to $7.22 per bale in Alabama. In Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, and Texas, ginning charges in 1949-50 were about 50 cents per bale or more greater than similar charges in the previous season. Charges per bale in 1949-50 were somewhat lower on the average in Alabama, Arizona, North Carolina, and Virginia than in 1948-49. During the 1949-50 season, ginnings of American Egyptian cotton totaled 3,724 bales. This extra-long staple cotton is ginned at roller gins and charges per standard-weight bale averaged $18.20 in 1949-50, as compared with $17.90 in 1948-49.

Pounds of seed cotton required to produce a 500-pound gross-weight bale: The average weight of hand-picked seed cotton needed to gin a 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton in 1949-50 was 1,358 pounds as compared with 1,316 pounds in 1948-49. For upland cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,856 pounds were required per standard-weight bale in 1949-50. For American Egyptian cotton, 1,599 pounds of hand-picked seed cotton was required on the average in 1949-50 to produce a 500-pound bale.

Methods of harvesting: Estimates of ginners indicated that slightly more than two-thirds of the 1949-50 crop was harvested by hand-picking. Approximately one-fourth of the production in 1949-50 was harvested by hand-snapping, this method being used to the greatest extent in Oklahoma and Texas where about nine-tenths and one-half, respectively, of the cotton was gathered in this manner.

Methods of assessing ginning charges: Ginners in 1949-50 assessed charges chiefly on the basis of the hundredweight of seed cotton in most States except in the Southeast where ginning was charged for primarily according to the hundredweight of lint cotton or on a per bale basis. Use of the various methods tend to depend largely upon local custom and there have been few changes in the proportionate use of each method in recent years.

Methods of hauling cotton from farms to gins: For the Cotton Belt, as a whole, growers transported 83 percent of the cotton for the 1949-50 season from the farms to the gins, principally by motor vehicles. In the Southeast, ginners transport most of the cotton not hauled by growers. Elsewhere growers who do not do their own hauling of seed cotton to gins depend largely on commercial truckers for this service.

(NOTE: The foregoing study was conducted under the direction of John W. Wright, chief, Research and Testing Division, Cotton Branch. Collection of the original data was made possible by the cooperation of field representatives of the Cotton Branch and the ginners who furnished the information.)

Argentine Tung Harvest Is Reported Down

Argentine producers expect the 1950 tung nut harvest to be smaller than the record crop of 1949. Tung trees were damaged by two severe frosts while in flower. In addition, drought in Misiones Territory from October through December reduced growth. Some growers consider a poor crop inevitable following a large harvest, having observed this tendency in tung trees as in certain other tree crops.

Because of these developments the June 1950 harvest is forecast currently at 45,000 short tons of unhusked sun-dried nuts, compared with the estimated 1949 production of 65,000 tons. Assuming a yield of 16 percent, the oil equivalent of the current crop would be 7,000 tons. On the same basis, 1949 tung oil production is now estimated at 10,500 tons.

Planting of tung trees in Argentina took place largely under the influence of wartime demand with few, if any, new plantings after 1946. A government survey in 1944 showed there were 107,190 acres with 10,354,650 tung trees. Cur-

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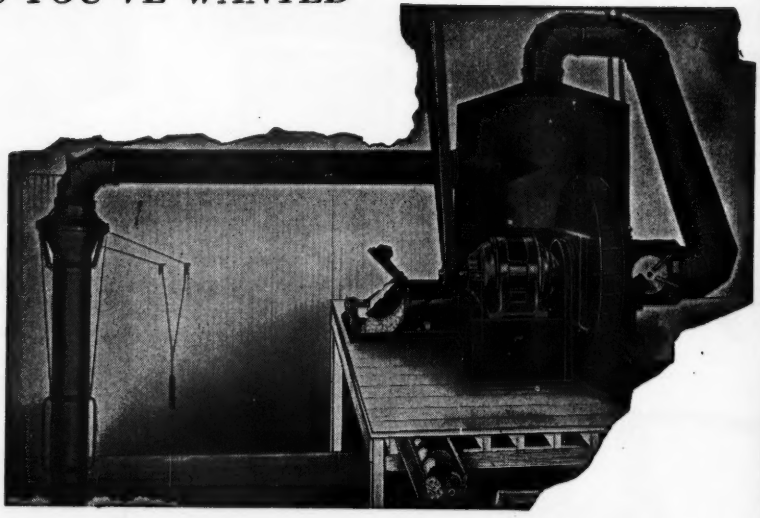

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rently, the trade estimates the acreage at 111,195, the number of trees at 12 million, and the number of trees from which nuts were harvested in 1949 at 10 million. The number of trees available for harvest will increase this year and next, with producing trees expected to reach a peak in 1952. The potential maximum crop now foreseen for the early 1950's is calculated near 90,000 tons, yielding from 13,000 to 14,000 tons of oil.

Exports of tung oil in 1949, according to private trade figures, were 9,127 tons. Principal destinations were the U.S., with 6,210 tons, and the United Kingdom, with 2,102 tons. Shipments of tung oil were negligible in the first half of 1949, but available quantities were sold rapidly thereafter, following the closing of Chinese ports. As of March 1 the unsold stocks held by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) were estimated to be slightly under 2,200 tons. Future deliveries this season by crushers to IAPI were forecast at 3,300 tons.

Forecasters Say

Egypt's Crop May Be A Record-Breaker

USDA reports that the 1950-51 cotton crop in Egypt, to be picked during August-November 1950, is now being forecast by private sources at more than two million bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 1,691,000 bales in 1949-50. The 1950-51 acreage is forecast unofficially at nearly 2,000,000 acres, or about 10 percent below the record area of 2,162,000 acres reported for 1930-31. Growing conditions have been favorable as late as the middle of April and insect infestation is expected to be light because of low temperatures just before planting.

The 725,000 acres forecast for Karnak and Menoufi this year represent a decrease of about 210,000 acres from the 1949-50 figure. Also, the unusually favorable ratio of Ashmouni prices to those of Karnak during the latter part of the current planting season stimulated growers to increase plantings of the shorter staple varieties. The Giza 30 (medium long staple) area, estimated at 445,000 acres, is 280,000 acres above last year's figure.

Large increases are estimated for Ashmouni and Zagora, both of which are the shortest staples grown in Egypt. Ashmouni acreage in 1950 is estimated at 645,000 acres, compared with 588,000 a year ago, and Zagora at 155,000 and 23,000 acres, respectively. Acreage planted to other varieties probably did not vary much from last year's 40,000 acres. Yields usually average a little more than a bale to the acre. Under exceptionally favorable conditions, as in 1948-49, yields average as much as 1¼ bales to the acre.

Exports of 1,091,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) during the eight months August-March 1949-50 were the same as in a similar period a year ago. The total of 1,692,000 bales for the entire 1948-49 year was equal to the crop, thus reducing stocks by the amount of local consumption or about 230,000 bales. Exports of Karnak and Menoufi since Sept. 1, 1949, represented 49 percent of total exports and Ashmouni and Zagora accounted for 44 percent.

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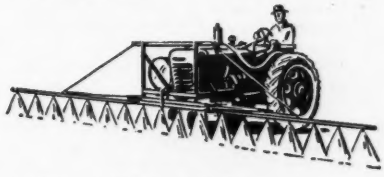

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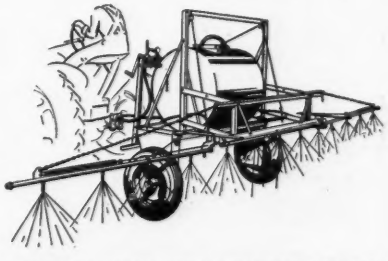
Quick attachment of the pump to the tractor power-take off is just one advantage of this field-tested John Bean sprayer. Rugged gear-type pump has capacity to apply 5 to 20 gallons per acre, and 13-nozzle Duoflex boom gives spray coverage of up to 15 acres per hour. Fight boll weevil, control weeds with a John Bean sprayer. Write for free catalog.



ENLIST THE GUARDSMAN IN YOUR FIGHT AGAINST PESTS

For faster spraying, use a John Bean Guardsman. The pump attaches in seconds to the tractor power take-off, and the trailer tank carries the spray boom. All controls are handy for the tractor driver to operate while spraying. Tank is corrosion resistant steel, and boom folds quickly to travel position. A Guardsman will help win your fight against pests!

FREE! Write for Farm Sprayer Catalog, and helpful, informative Farm Spray Guide.

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Division of Farm Machinery & Chemical Corp.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• May 12-17—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 1-2-3—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, c/o DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 4-5-6 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Artesian Hotel, Sulphur, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 5-6 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 5-6—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.

• June 11-13—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 15-16 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 15-16-17—National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 19-20 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

• July 13-14-15—Fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Stoneville and Greenville, Miss. For additional information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• July 27-28—Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• Aug. 28-29-30—American Soybean Association annual convention. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Ill. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 11-12-13—Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso,

• September 18-19-20 — Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay, Venezuela. For additional information, write Dr. D. G. Langham, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Vene-

• Sept. 27-28-29-30—Third annual National Soybean Festival, Portageville, Mo. For further information write Joseph A. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• One hundred years ago, four farm families produced their own needs plus enough to support one other family. Today, one farm family produces enough for itself and five others, plus an extra amount for export. On highly mechanized farms, the top producing half, one worker produces enough food products for 22 people.

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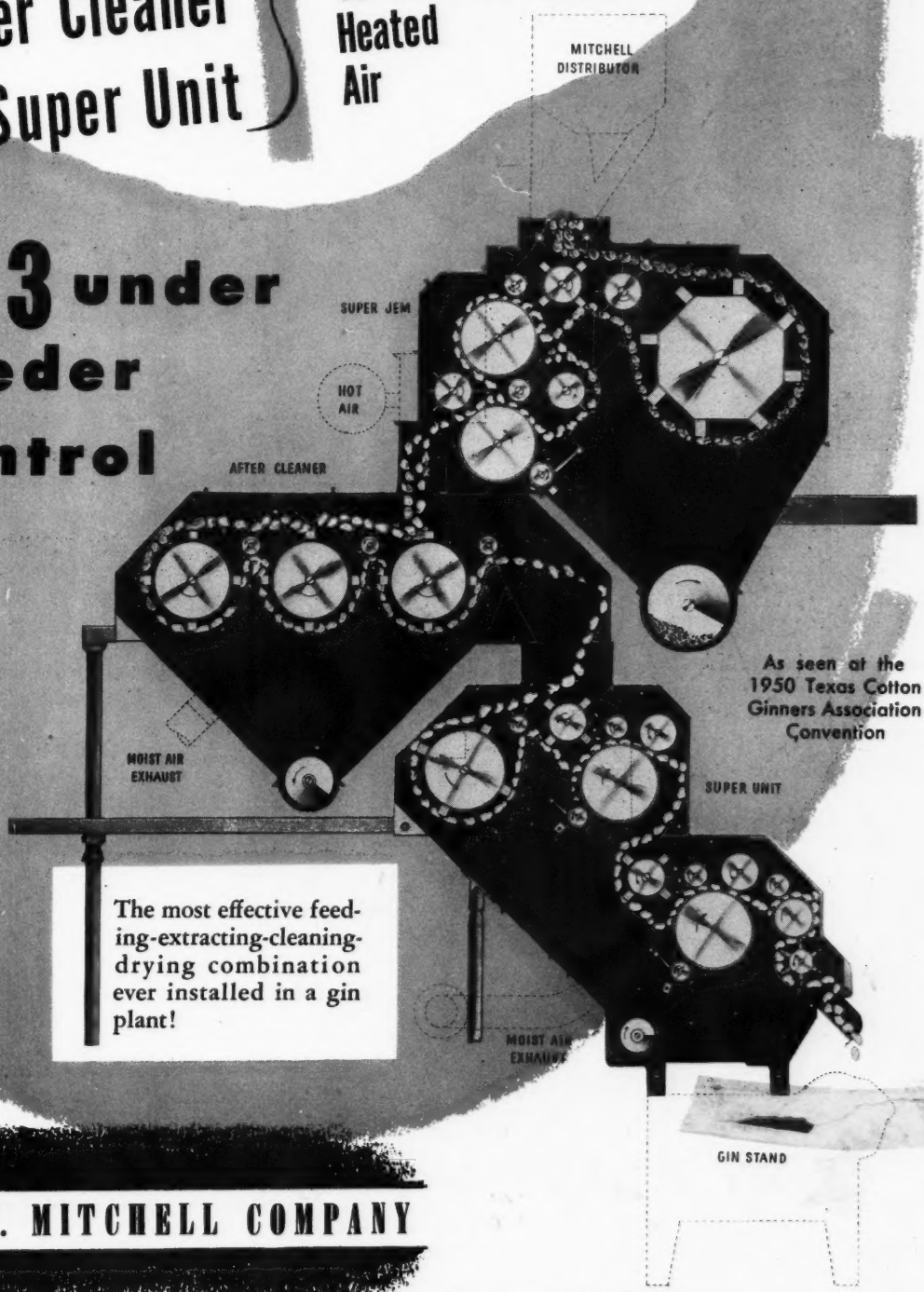
33 All Steel Cylinders
87 Sq. Ft. of Screen Surface
3 Hull Discharges
48 Ft. of Cotton Travel in Heated Air

all 3 under Feeder Control



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DOUBLE DRYING
AND CLEANING

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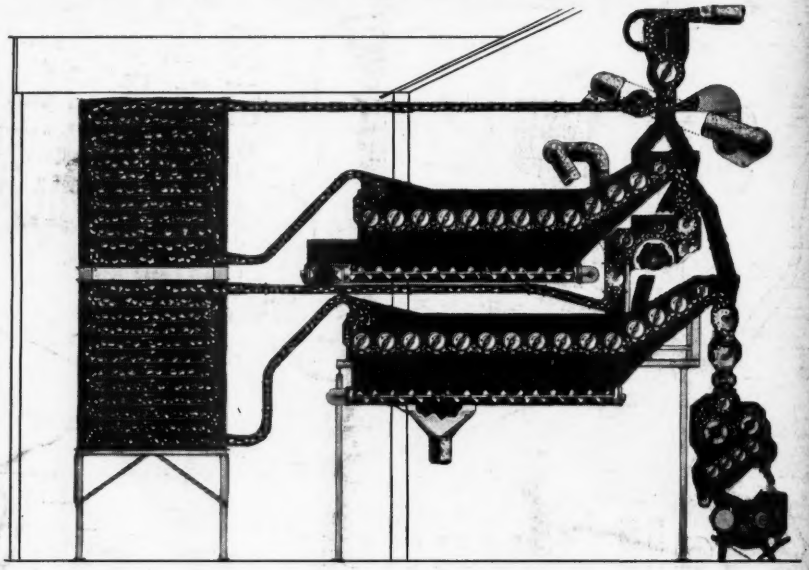

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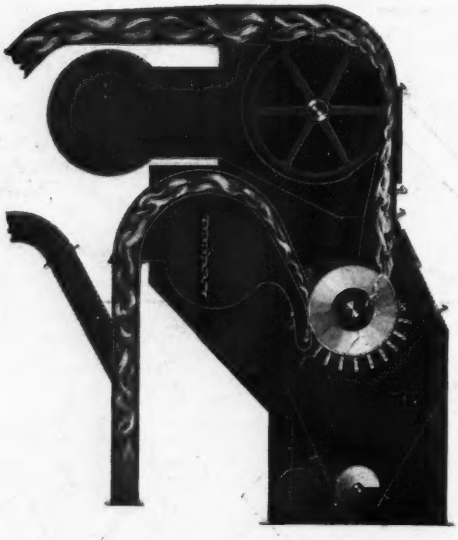

Lint Cleaners

IT WILL PAY YOU to investigate this new addition to the Ginning System as applied to YOUR Plant.

This Lint Cleaner uses LINE FLOW AIR WASH cleaning process, in addition to oscillating Saws and smooth rigid Grids. This combination effectively removes motes, shale and leaf trash, smooths lint, improves color, and greatly improves the sample. Better grades will secure you

MORE GINNING AND MORE PROFITS

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